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PREFACE.

THESE papers have been compiled as a companion volume to the French Latin and German Examination Papers in the same series. They are intended for the use of those students who have passed through the elementary stages of grammar and scholarship, they are carefully graduated, and they touch on most of the points with which a not advanced scholar may fairly be supposed to be acquainted. I hope that their use may serve to relieve the tediousness of constant grammar repetition, and to make the student acquainted with the various idiomatic phrases in which a language really lives.

I am glad to know that the previous books in this series have inspired the pupils who use them with some interest in the dry bones of grammar. Variety is the soul of teaching, and I have tried, by giving questions on elementary philology, antiquities and literature, to carry the student's mind

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beyond the Dative Plural of Substantives and the parts of the Irregular Verbs. At the same time, I hope I have not neglected the necessary points of Accidence.

These papers are intended to form part of the ordinary class work, and may be used with or without preparation, *viva voce* or as a written examination. Many of the questions have been set at the Universities, Military, Public Schools and Local Examinations, and many are drawn from various well-known works on Greek Accidence and Syntax.

A. M. M. S.

HIGH CROFT,
Near GODALMING.
September, 1887.

This Edition has been carefully revised, and a few more papers of greater difficulty have been added.

April 1890.

GREEK EXAMINATION PAPERS

IN

MISCELLANEOUS GRAMMAR AND IDIOMS.

GREEK EXAMINATION PAPERS.

I.

1. Gen. Sing. and Dat. Pl. of—*νεανίας*—*τόλμα*—*νήσος*—*δίκαιος*—*αἶξ*—*φλόξ*—*γυνή*—*ναῦς*—*μήτηρ*—*εὐρύς*.

2. Acc. Sing. of—*νύξ*—*κόρυς*—*παῖς*—*χάλυψ*—*γλυκύς*—*ῥόδωρ*—*ἀνήρ*—*θυγάτηρ*—*γραφεύς*—*δρῦς*.

3. Decline Sing. of *μέλας* and the Pl. of *βραδύς*.

4. Give the Fut. Pf. and Aor. of—*πέμπω*—*φεύγω*—*ἔχω*—*σφάλλω*—*μένω*—*αἶρω*.

5. Give in full the Fut. Act. of *σπείρω*, the Perf. Pass. of *πλέκω*, and the Imperf. of *εἰμί*.

6. Give Greek of—I was loosing; ye were being loosed; having been loosed; the good judge (2 *ways*); the way is long (2 *ways*); of the water; to the teeth; of the youths; of the two boys; the bodies of the men; we are Greeks; ye are loved; who are you?

7. Derive from the Greek—*heliograph*—*epic*—*chronic*—*rhododendron*—*bolt*—*biology*—*ache*—*ephemeral*.

8. Translate—

1. I shall be wise.
2. They were physicians.
3. I was describing (γράφω) the battle.

II.

✓ 1. Decline in Sing.—λυθείς—γυνή, and in the Pl. ταχύς.

✓ 2. Gen. Sing. and Dat. Pl. of—ἱλεως—ὁ αὐτός—ἀργύρεος—λελυκώς—γείτων—θήρ—ῥοῖς.

3. Fut. and Perf. of—πάσχω—ἔρχομαι—πίπτω—λαμβάνω.

4. Give in full—

Imperf. of εἶμι.

Pres. Ind. of εἶμί.

Aor. Imp. Act. of λύω.

5. Give the English of—ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἵππος—ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἵππος—ὁ ἵππος ὁ ἀγαθός—θαυμαστὰ ταῦτα φαίνεται—ἀλγῶ τὸν πόδα—ἀνὰ ποταμόν—ἐκ τούτων—ἀφ' ἵππου—πρὸ θυρῶν—δός—δούς—ἐλύσατο—κατὰ γῆν—μόνος ὁ παῖς ἦλθε.

6. What do you mean by *a* pure, augment, rough breathing, reduplication? Give examples.

7. Derive from the Greek — ethnology — Bible — chemist — epigram — chronograph — telegram — melody.

8. Translate—

1. The children (τέκνον) run.
2. The good slave has loosed the child.
3. Having done this, he went to the city.

III.

- ✓ 1. Dat. Sing. of—*φάλαγξ*—*ὄνυξ*—*ἐλπὶς*—*λαμπρότης*
—*λύσας*—*λιμήν*—*ἀγών*—*ἱερεὺς*—*γαστήρ*—*ἡμέρα*.
- ✓ 2. Decline—*γόνυ*—*ἄλγος*—*ὄρνις*—*βοῦς*.
3. Give the prepositions which govern one case.
4. Compare—*πολύς* — *μάκαρ* — *μέλας* — *σώφρων* —
εὐρύς—*γέρον*.
5. Fut. and Aor. of—*λαγχάνω*—*λανθάνω*—*αἰρέω*—
θιγγάνω—*φέρω*. Name the primary and historic tenses.
Why are they so called?
6. Give Greek of—the king himself; the same king;
who did this? both ... and; not only ... but also; at
least; against the foe; about to be; of two boys; be
ye loosed; about to be loosed; we had been struck;
after this; with these; he was being enslaved; the
dogs of the master; the same man.
7. Derive from the Greek—method—hero—heterodox
—laity—martyr—hypocrite—idiot—theology.
8. Translate—
1. The water became wine.
 2. These men are wise, but those are foolish.
 3. We eat to live.

IV.

✓ 1. Gen. and Acc. Sing. and Dat. Pl. of—θέρος—μέλας—γεγώς—ἥσσω—Ζεύς.

✓ 2. Compare—εὐγενής—καλῶς—βραδύς—ταχύς—αἰσχρός.

Give Pos. and Comp. of — πρῶτος — μήκιστα — ἐλάχιστος.

3. Write in full—

Pres. Sub. Act. κοινῶ.

1 Aor. Sub. Mid. κρύπτω.

Aor. Imp. Mid. λύω.

4. Give the prepositions which govern two cases.

5. Give English of—ἀνὰ κράτος—κατὰ τὸν ποταμόν—ἀμφὶ δέκα ἔτη—οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα—ἀναβαίνειν ἐφ' ἵππου—ἐπὶ Κέκροπος—νῆες περὶ ἐβδομήκοντα—λύθητι—λυτέος—οἱ πρὸ ἡμῶν—εἴκοσιν ἔτη γεγονώς.

6. Derive from the Greek—pseudonym—philosophy—panoply—lamp—cosmetic—horizon.

7. Name the terminations and uses of the verbal adjectives.

8. Translate—

1. These eggs are large.

2. By means of the soldiers he conquered the enemy.

3. They were struck by the sailors.

V.

1. Decline in Sing.—*γυνή—γραῦς—δύναμις—κρέας—εἶς*.

2. Gen. of—*Ζεύς—τεῖχος—αἰδώς—ἥρως*.

Acc. S. of—*οὖς—φλόξ—γαστήρ—ὄφις—φορέυς—θρίξ*.

3. Give instances of verbs without a pres. in Greek.

4. Write in full—

Perf. Pass. of *τάσσω*.

Fut. Act. of *μένω*.

Aor. Imperat. Act. of *παιδεύω*.

5. Give Greek of—5000; 304th; 600 times; the men themselves; so many soldiers; which of the two boys? all the generals; on the top of the tree; this man; that city; both camps; the men in the city; with three others; we have been struck; he was pursued by the slave.

6. Contract—*εάν—τοῦ αὐτοῦ—καὶ ἡμεῖς*.

Correct—*ἐτύπθη—ὁκδοος—ἐνβαίνω*.

7. Translate—

1. You have heard the story from me.

2. He had a beautiful horse.

3. He was slain in pursuit of (*part.*) the enemy.

VI.

1. Decline—*ἡδύς—γεγώς—ὅστις* in the Sing., and *ἰχθύς—γέρων* in the Pl.

2. In what cases do you put *time when*, and *time how long* in Greek ?

3. Compare—*τλήμων*—*φίλος*—*ἀλγεινῶς*. Give the Pos. and Comp. (if any) of—*κάλλιστα*—*ἐγγυτάτω*.

4. Second Aor. Act. in all moods of—*πάσχω*—*ἀλίσκομαι*—*βαίνω*—*γινώσκω*—*φέρω*.

5. Parse—*καλέσεις*—*νειμάντων*—*ἔστων*—*σφαγήναι*—*πόσι*.

6. Give Greek of—6000 ; 35th ; 10 times ; let us go ; let us not go ; having been loosed ; thou hast placed ; we were loving ; being loved ; I have given ; by the men ; by a sword ; of a black hand ; O Socrates ; this is true ; the man himself ; head ; body ; hand ; finger ; lip ; arm ; with the men themselves.

7. Translate—

1. We see by means of the eyes.

2. I will come after the war.

3. The ship was sailing up (*ἀνά*) stream.

VII.

1. Give the Dat. and Acc. Sing. and Pl. of—*οὖς*—*ὑδωρ*—*υἱός*—*θυγάτηρ*—*νεανίας*.

2. Into what classes do you divide the vowels and consonants ?

3. Give 1st. Pers. Sing. of Aor. and Fut. Act., and Perf. Pass. of—*ἔχω*—*συλλαμβάνω*—*μεθίστημι*—*δάκνω*—*πίνω*.

4. Give the prepositions which govern three cases.

5. Distinguish — ἀλλά — ἄλλα — τᾶλλα. αὐτά — ταῦτα — ταυτά. ἔκτος — ἐκτός. σύν — σὺν. οἶδε — οἶδε. εἰμί — εἶμι. εἰς — εἷς — εἰς. ἄγων — ἀγών.

6. Derive English words from — ἐκλείπω — λαμπάς — ὕδωρ — παῖς and ἄγω — ὄρνις — κύων — ὄνομα.

7. Give English of — ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν — εἰς ἐσπέραν — μετὰ τούτων — μετὰ ταῦτα — ὑπὸ τούτου — ὁ νῦν χρόνος — τί φῶ ; — μεθ' ἡμέραν — μέγας ὁ βασιλεὺς — πλεῖν ἐπὶ Σάμου — ἄλλος ἄλλο λέγει — αὐτὸς ἐποίησα — μὴ γένοιτο.

8. Translate—

1. He ran down from the mountain.
2. He asked who did this.
3. All the city was full of tumult (θόρυβος).

VIII.

1. The Gen. and Acc. Sing. and Dat. Pl. of—ἀνήρ—εὐγενής—ἐστώς—ὄστις—μείζων.

The meaning, case, number, gender and nom. of—λιμένα—εἰδόσιν—οὐδεμίαν—πρέσβεσιν.

2. How do you compare adjectives in *ος* with short penults? How are adverbs compared? Give examples.

3. Write in full—

Imperf. Ind. Act. ὁράω.

Plpf. Pass. καταβάλλω.

Fut. Ind. Act. συντέμνω.

4. What corresponds in Greek to the Lat. Abl. Absol.? Are any other cases used absolutely? Give examples.

5. Explain the uses of the breathings and accents in Greek. Name the three accents.

6. Give the Greek of—however; not even; neither... nor; although; animals run; to draw up an army; life; sense; breath; strength; weakness; that thou mayest be enslaved; they were enslaved.

7. Translate—

1. He went with his soldiers up the river against the enemy.
2. Homer was a greater poet than Hesiod.
3. Cyrus took the city of Babylon.

IX.

1. Dat. and Acc. Sing. and Pl. of—ἐαυτοῦ—χαρίεις—ἀπλοῦς—ἐγώ—σύ. Voc. Sing. of—κριτής—Κρονίδης—νεανίας—λόγος—πόλις—πῆχυσ—βασιλεύς.

2. Cognate tenses of Aor. Act. of—εὕρισκω—φθάνω—φύω—τυγχάνω.

3. Compare—μικρός—ἀλγεινός—ῥάδιος—κακός—εὖ—μάλα—πόρρω—ἄκρατος.

4. Parse—πέπυσται—πείσαι—μεθεῖτο—ὑφίστη—ῖσμεν.

5. Do you ever find both strong and weak aor. in one voice of the same verb?

—6. Give the English of—εἰς τετρακοσίους—τοῦ θεοῦ θέλοντος—κακῶς πράττει—εὖ ποιεῖ—ἐφ' ἵππων—μέγα τὸ πρᾶγμα—μὴ τοῦτο δράσης—τὸ ταχὺ λαλεῖν—δηλος ἦν ποιῶν—ἔστιν οὐ λέγουσι—τὰ ἐκ θεῶν.

7. Derive from the Greek—grammar—homogeneous—paradox—hydrostatics—synod—hippodrome.

8. Translate—

1. Gold is more valuable than silver.
2. In this land there are no trees.
3. Those who transgress (παρβαίνω) the laws are bad citizens.

X.

1. Gen. and Acc. Sing., Nom. and Dat. Pl. of—λέων—γόνυ—βασιλεύς—τραχύς—άλους.

2. Give the 2nd Aor. Inf. of—άλίσκομαι—φέρω—βαίνω—πίπτω—ἵστημι.

3. Write in full—

Fut. Ind. Act. φθείρω.

1st Aor. Ind. Mid. πράσσω.

1st Aor. Imp. Mid. κεύω.

4. Give with examples the chief uses of—ἐπί—κατά—διά.

5. Which of the two terminations of Greek verbs (ω, μι) is the more ancient?

6. Give the Greek of—able to do; disgraceful to see; with four others; according to the laws; I should think; he would have died; he was taken; do not come; whoever; whenever; boy; girl; old man; old woman; youth; age.

XII.

1. Decline—ὄρος—ὄφεις—πῦρ, in the Sing., and—
ὁδοῦς—βέλος—εὐθύς, in the Pl.

2. Explain and give examples of—paragoge ν—
apostrophe — diaeresis — syncope — reduplication —
augment—attraction.

3. Compare—ἐγγύς, ὀλίγος, ἡδέως, ἀπλοῦς, μικρός,
πένης.

4. Write in full—

2 Aor. Opt. Act. ἐφίστημι.

Imp. Ind. Mid. δουλόω.

Pres. Opt. Act. ὁράω.

5. What cases follow—χράομαι—πείθομαι—ἐπιθυμέω
—ἔπομαι—ἄπτομαι.

6. Give the English of—μέντοι—τοιγάρ—κατὰ τὸν
αὐτὸν χρόνον—ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον—φιλούμεθον—ὑπὸ
μέθης μαίνεσθαι—πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος—οἶδα ἀγαθὸς
ὦν—ἡ πᾶσα πόλις.

7. Derive from the Greek—practice—photograph—
blaspheme—antithesis—zoology—intoxicate—political
—priest.

8. Translate—

1. The women were on the tower (πύργος).

2. According to the laws, no one is judged twice
about the same things.

3. The ships go down (κατά) the river to the
sea.

XIII.

1. Decline in Dual and Pl.—πόλις—χείρ—λέον, and in the Pl.—ἡδύς—ξίφος.

2. Contract—οα—οε—οο—οω—οει—οη.

What letters are often omitted in the formation of the Dat. Pl.?

3. Write in full—

Imperat. of εἶμι.

Perf. Ind. of λαμβάνω.

2 Aor. Opt. Mid. of αἰρέω.

4. Give the Fut., Perf., and Aor. of—φθάνω—παρ-
βαίνω—μανθάνω—αἰρέω—όράω.

5. Give Greek of—500; 21st; 7 times; 10,000; 19; how? when? where? whence? whither? who? how great? the son only came; the only son came; to retreat; let us go; of two men; he honours; against the Persians; on Socrates' account; by means of Socrates; about 3000.

6. How do you form the Perf. Act. and weak Aor. Pass.?

7. Translate—

1. They went from the country into the city.

2. On account of these things a messenger ran to the general.

3. He found him near (ἐγγύς) the temple by the side of (παρά) the market-place.

XIV.

1. Gen. and Acc. Sing., Nom. and Dat. Pl. of—*λεώς*—*κρέας*—*ὁδούς*—*ὄρνις*—*τοσοῦτος*—*ἡδύς*—*ξίφος*.

2. Compare — *φρόνιμος* — *ταχύς* — *ῥάδιος* — *ὀξύς*—*αἰσχροῶς*.

Give the Pos. and Comp. (if any) of—*μέγιστος*—*ἥκιστα*—*πλεῖστα*.

3. Write in full—

Imp. Ind. Act. *ἀπωθέω*.'

2 Aor. Ind. Act. *καθίστημι*.

Pres. Opt. Mid. *ποιέω*.

Imperat. *εἰμί*.

4. What change takes place in the *a* *not pure* of fem. substantives of the 1st Decl. ?

5. Give the cardinals and ordinals from 6 to 20.

6. Give English of—*διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως*—*ἡ μέση πόλις*—*ἔξεστί μοι ποιεῖν*—*νῆ Δία*—*μὰ Δία*—*ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἐστί*—*κατὰ μέρος*—*ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος*—*ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα*—*ἐξ ἴσου*—*ἀπὸ τετάρτης ἡμέρας*—*οἴκοθι*—*Ἀθήναζε*—*δακρύων κενός*.

7. Derive English words from—*ὑποκριτής*—*ιδιώτης*—*ποιητής*—*πόλις*—*ὀφθαλμός*—*τέχνη*—*δόξα*—*λεώς* (Ion. *λαός*)—*βίος*.

8. Translate—

1. He who arranges the affairs of the city is wise.

2. Camels have long necks.

3. They plunder the men in the city.

XV.

1. Gen. of—*ἀνδῶν*—*ἄναξ*—*Οἰδίπους*—*πνύξ*—*υἱός*—*ἕαρ*—*δαῖς*.

Voc. Sing. of—*ἄνῆρ*—*Ζεὺς*—*ἀληθής*—*χοεύς*—*αἰδώς*.

2. What stops are used in Greek ?

3. Write in full—

Imp. Ind. Act. *ζάω*.

2 Aor. Ind. Act. *γινγνώσκω*.

2 Aor. Imp. Mid. *μεταδίδωμι*.

4. Distinguish *ἦ*—*ῆ*—*ῆ*—*ή*, *ἔστηκα*—*ἔστησα*—*ἔστην*, *ποιός*—*ποιός*, *ἀλλά*—*ἄλλα*, *φῶς*—*φώς*, *ἄρχω*—*ἄρχομαι*, *πείθω*—*πείθομαι*, *φοβέω*—*φοβέομαι*, *πορεύω*—*πορεύομαι*.

5. Explain the uses of the Middle Voice. How is its place supplied in Latin ?

6. Give Greek of—11; 15; 93; 30,000; 50th; on the next day; by night; your mother; he himself did it; son; daughter; brother; sister; grandfather; wife (*three words*); marriage; bride; I strike myself; go; where are you? what are you doing? concerning the book; to Corinth; from heaven.

7. Translate—

1. The same things cannot be both good and bad.

2. If he has anything, he gives it.

3. If he had anything, he would give it.

XVI.

1. Decline—ἡχώ—κάρα—γόνυ, in the Sing., and—γυνή—ναῦς, in Pl.

2. What do you mean by *crasis* and *elision*? Give examples.

3. Fut., Perf., and Aor. of—συμφέρω—περιπίπτω—έσθίω—ἀποδείκνυμι—καθίημι—τίνω—χαίρω—δαρθάνω.

4. Explain the meaning of the terminations -δε, -σε, -θεν, -θι, and give examples.

5. Distinguish—πρὸς τούτοις—πρὸς ταῦτα, ὑπὸ σκηνῆς—ὑπὸ σκηνήν, ἐπὶ Κύρου—ἐπὶ Κῦρον, πέμπω—πέμπομαι, γῆρας—γέρας, παύω—παύομαι, ἦ—ἧ, τιμᾶ—τίμα, λύσομαι—λυθήσομαι.

6. Give English of—διὰ πολλά—διὰ σέ—κατὰ ροῦν—ἀμαχεί—πανταχῇ—θύραζε—οἴκοθεν—εἴπωμεν ἡ σιγῶμεν;—ἀνὰ πᾶν τὸ ἔτος—δι' ἀγγέλων—ἐκ παίδων—πόσον τιμᾶται;—θέρους καὶ χειμῶνος—πλήν ᾗ' ἐμοῦ.

7. Translate—

1. Thales was the wisest of the seven wise men of Greece.

2. If he had had anything, he would have given it.

3. Some admire the mother, others the daughter.

XVII.

1. Gen. of—*χαρίεις—κέρας—φειδώ—κόραξ—ἔλμινς.*

Acc. of—*κλείς—κόρυς—λῖς—κίς.*

2. Contract—*εα—εε—εη—εω—ει—εου—εη.*

What general rule can you lay down as to contraction?

3. Give the Perf. Act. and Pass. of—*βαίνω—αὐξάνω—ἐλαύνω—πίνω—φθίνω—θνήσκω—λαμβάνω.*

Give six verbs with a deponent future.

4. What is the difference between the temporal and syllabic augment?

How are—*α—ε—αι—οι—αν* augmented? Give the Imperfects of — *ἔχω — ὁράω — ἀνδάνω — ἐορτάζω — προσχωρέω — περιστέλλω — δυστυχέω.*

5. What use do the Greeks make of the Infinitive?

6. Give the Greek of—the present time; the battle of Marathon; the city of Mende; Alexander, son of Philip; in the day time; the right wing; the centre; to fight on horseback; master; mistress; servant (*four words*).

7. Derive from the Greek—microscope—maniac—syllable—cynic—idiom—hemisphere—dynasty—decatalogue.

8. Translate—

1. He says that this is true.

2. We went down from the city to the camp.

3. Cyrus was appointed commander.

XVIII.

1. Give the Gender and Genitive of—*χιών*—*λαμπάς*—*μάστιξ*—*ὄρνις*—*κνημὶς*—*χθών*—*θεράπων*—*ἄξων*—*κλείς*.

2. What changes take place in Gutturals and Labials before *τ*—*δ*—*θ*—*μ*?

3. Compare—*μέσος*—*ἄρπαξ*—*μέλας*—*πολύ*—*ἄγχι*—*σαφῶς*—*πέρα*—*πρό*.

4. Write in full—

Pres. Subj. Act. *δουλόω*.

Impf. Ind. Act. *ἔάω*.

Pres. Opt. *εἴμι*.

5. What are the principal uses of the Dative in Greek? Give examples.

6. Give the Greek of—20 times; 14th; 589 ships; at home; therefore; for many days; with them; after this; under the wall; my father; the rear-guard; to charge; to besiege; dress; tunic; boot; necklace; bracelet; we shall have been loosed; without you; by day and night; by land and sea.

7. Derive from the Greek—despotism—phonograph—barometer—thermometer—telescope—parallel—pedagogue.

8. Translate—

1. He went on horseback from his house to the city.
2. We went along the bank of the river.
3. After this he rose up and went with them.

XIX.

1. Decline in the Sing. — ἔμπλεως — ἀργυρεὺς — γαστήρ, and in the Pl. — ἥρως — λειμών.

2. What were the principal dialects of Greek? By whom were they severally spoken?

3. Give the chief parts of — ἄγνυμι — σκεδάννυμι — ἀμπισχνέομαι — πάσχω — μένω — αἰσθάνομαι.

4. What corresponds in Greek to the Gerundive in Latin? Give examples of both constructions.

5. Parse — ἀπεκρίνατο — βεβῶσαν — φύγοιεν — ἄπιθι — ἐλήφθησαν.

Contract — ζάουσι — κάλεε — δουλόητον — τολμάειν — κέρατα — φειδόα — δηλόεις — χρυσόε.

6. Give the English of — ὥς εἰπεῖν — ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν — τί δῆτα ; — πῶς δῆτα ; — μάχην συνάπτειν — ἄλλοθι γαίης — φοβερὸς ὄραν — τεταρταῖος ἦλθεν — παιανίζω — δεινῶς ἔχειν — ἡ ἄλλη χώρα — οἴσει.

7. Derive English words from — ἀθλητής — ἀκούω — γαμέω — ἥλιος — ὥρα — λόγος.

8. Translate—

1. Owing to my illness (νόσος) I was unable to go in the ship.

2. He was made general with seven others.

3. The ships were taken, men and all.

XX.

1. Gender and Gen. of—*μνᾶ—μέλι—φώρ—πειθῶ—*
τριήρης—δάμαρ—ἀηδών.

2. What is the exact meaning of—*δή—τοι—γούν—*
δήπουθεν?

Give the Greek for—when? whither? where? how?
whence? and the corresponding indirect forms.

3. The Fut., Perf., and First Aor. (if in use) of—
κτείνω—ἐγείρω—ἵημι—ἀρέσκω.

4. Write in full—

Pres. Subj. Act. *χρυσόω.*

2 Aor. Imperat. Mid. *δίδωμι.*

Imperative *οἶδα.*

5. What was the original termination of the Nom.
and Acc. Sing. of the Third Declension?

6. Give the Greek of—he who says this; those who
do not wish; the God being willing; as quickly as
possible; this is the same as that; where are you
going? thou wilt eat; a journey of three days; on the
left hand; for one's country; from home.

7. Derive English words from—*εὐαγγέλιον—νῆσος—*
ὄλος—τάσσω and *σύν—χρίω—φαίνω—πλανάω—*
αἰρέω.

8. Translate—

1. Whenever I come to town I will give you the
present (*δῶρον*).

2. He asked me whither the road led.

3. They did this on his account.

XXI.

1. Decline—οὗς—ὄφεις—ὑδωρ in Sing., and—τεῖχος—νίος in the Pl.

2. Compare—μάλα—βραδύς—ταχύς—ἀφῆλιξ—κλέπτῃς.

How do you form the comparative and superlative of adverbs in Greek?

3. Fut., Perf., and Aor. of—φέρω—ἄγω—ἐλαύνω—μετέχω—πάσχω—ὕφηνμι.

4. Parse—ἦσθην—ἐστάθην—προὔβην—εἰργάσω—ἔσπετο.

5. What cases are governed by—ἐπί—μετά—περί—ἀντί—ὑπό? Give examples. Shew how the meanings of the prepositions do not change with the different cases.

6. How do you place the augment in composite verbs?

7. Give the English of—βαίνειν μετὰ χαλκόν—ἐκὼν εἶναι—τὸ νῦν εἶναι—λαθὼν ἐποίησε—ἐξ εἰρήνης πόλεμος—κατὰ νόμον—χαίρωμεν ἐπὶ τούτοις—ἀμαχητί—ὁ Διός—ὡς κάκιστα.

8. Translate—

1. I received these things from you.

2. Where are you going?

3. He went through the city along the river.

XXII.

1. Gen. and Acc. Sing., Nom. and Dat. Pl. of—ἀνώγεων—κανοῦν—ὑβρις—φόρμιγξ—τέρας—τάλας—εὐφρων.

2. What changes take place in Labials, Gutturals, and Dentals before μ ?

3. Give the genders of— $\psi\eta\phi\omicron\varsigma$ — $\beta\acute{\iota}\beta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ — $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$ — $\gamma\eta\rho\alpha\varsigma$ — $\nu\acute{o}\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$.

4. Write in full—

Perf. Imper. Pass. $\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$.

1 Aor. Opt. Act. $\alpha\dot{\iota}\rho\omega$.

2 Aor. Subj. $\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

5. Give the chief rules for the use of $\omicron\upsilon$ and $\mu\acute{\eta}$ —with examples.

6. Explain the cases in—(1) $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega$ τοῦ διδασκάλου. (2) $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ φόβου. (3) τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ. (4) ἄλλις παίδων. (5) $\nu\kappa\tau\omicron\varsigma$ καὶ ἡμέρας. (6) $\acute{\omega}\nu\omicron\upsilon\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ τὰς $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\varsigma$ μεγάλων $\chi\rho\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\nu$.

7. Give the Greek of—8; 8th; 8 times; 15; 20; 30; 2000; the archon at that time; the men in the ship; the right hand; the left wing; homewards; in addition to these things; bread; meat; dinner; breakfast.

8. Derive English words from— $\phi\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta$ — $\lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\varsigma$ — $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$ — $\pi\nu\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha$ — $\phi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$ — $\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ — $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ — $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$ — $\mu\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$.

9. Translate—

1. They saw from the city an army drawn up against their men ($\omicron\acute{\iota}$ σφέτεροι).

2. Who is this man? Do you ask who he is?

3. He says one thing and thinks another.

XXIII.

1. Decline — νεός — λύσας in Sing., and ὅστις — μείζων in Pl.

2. Gen. Sing. and Dat. Pl. of — μέγας — δίπηχυς — ἴλεως — λελυκώς — μήν.

3. Compare — μέλας — ἡδύς — ἄφρων — ξένος — λάλος.

4. Fut., Perf., and Aor. of — βάλλω — ὄζω — πέτομαι.

Write down 1st Pers. Sing. of—

Imperf. Act. ζέω.

Aor. Subj. Mid. λύω.

Perf. Opt. Pass. τύπτω.

5. Distinguish between — οἱ οὐ ποιοῦντες — οἱ μὴ ποιοῦντες — ἐὰν τοῦτο ποιήσης, ἀμαρτήσῃ — εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίησας, ἡμαρτες ἂν — ἀφιέναι, ἀπιέναι, ἀπείναι, ἀφείναι — ὄχοντο πρὶν δειπνεῖν, δειπνήσαι, δεδειπνηκέναι.

6. What are the chief uses of the Optative in Greek? Give examples.

7. Give the English of — ὁ τοῦ Φιλίππου — πανστρατιά — ἐν πλαισίῳ τάσσειν — οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες — πῶς ἂν ὀλοίμην; οἱ πάλαι — τὸ ἐπὶ σε — πρὸς ἡδονήν — διδάσκομαι τὸν υἱόν — πρὸς ἐσπέραν — ἔτυχον ὄντες.

8. Derive from the Greek — monarch — tautology — apoc. gy — syncope — crisis — cycle — ozone.

9. Translate—

1. Speaking nothing is better than speaking ill.

2. I do not fear such a thing happening.

3. The enemy laid waste (τέμνω) half the country.

XXIV.

1. Acc. and Dat., Sing. and Pl., of—πατάξας—χρυσοῦς—εἰκῶν—δελφίς—πάθος—φλόξ—φάραγξ—πίναξ.

2. Give the chief tenses of—θρώσκω—ὑφίστημι—μετέχω—δαρθάνω—ὄλλυμι—ἄγνυμι.

3. Parse—ἔδοσαν—σπείσον—ἦκεν—πιόμενος—ἀλῶναι.

Of what are—κάκει—χῶταν—θατέρου—ἀνὴρ—compounded?

4. Distinguish—ἔβην, ἔβησα—ἀμύνω, ἀμύνομαι—ποιῆσαι, ποιήσαι—πῶς, πώς—ποῦ, πού—οὐ, οὐ—ἔξ, ἐξ.

5. By what different prepositions can the words “by” and “with” be translated? Give examples.

6. How are the parts of compound numbers arranged?

7. Give the Greek of—obey your masters; at full speed; through him; on his account; by chance; about 200 ships; to the king; to the city; by the soldiers; up the river; infantry; cavalry; archers; targeteers; as quickly as possible; terrible to see.

8. Translate—

1. He went to Rome in order that he might see the senators (βουλευτής).

2. This flower was bought for an obol.

3. If you had been here, you would have seen the king.

XXV.

1. Decline—Σωκράτης—Ζεὺς in Sing., and τέρας in Dual and Pl. Give Voc. Sing. of—κύνων—γυνή—μέλας—χαρίεις—δίκαιος—φειδῶ.

2. Explain with examples the meaning of the terminations: -άω, -σεῖω, -σκω, -ίζω, -εύω, -όω.

3. Give in full—

Impf. Ind. Act. πεινάω.

Pres. Subj. Act. ὀράω.

Plpf. Pass. ποιέω.

4. Give with examples the chief uses of the Article in Greek.

5. What was the original form of—εἰμί—ἔσομαι—ὦ—ἦν?

6. What rules of Syntax are exemplified in—(1) δῆλος εἰ καταφρονῶν μου. (2) οὐκ ἔχω τί φῶ. (3) φησὶ σοφὸς εἶναι. (4) νόσους κάμνει. (5) τρεῖς μῆνας ἔμεινε. (6) δακρύων κενός.

7. Give the English of—οἱ οὐ βουλόμενοι—οἱ μὴ βουλόμενοι—ἐξόν—ἀρχόμενος ἔλεγεν—ὄφελον ἀκούειν—ποῖ τράπωμαι;—ὁ φεύγων—δίκην δοῦναι—περὶ ἐμέ—ἄγετε δῆ.

8. Derive from the Greek — economy — metre — melodrama — analysis — oyster — emphasis — phantom — sympathy.

9. Translate—

1. He died of disease, children and all.

2. He came after three days with twenty friends.

3. He said that the general was present (*two ways*).

XXVI.

1. Gen. of—ἀροτήρ—ἔως—Ζεὺς—γλυκύς—σώφρων—τέλος.

2. What are the characteristics of the three chief Greek dialects?

3. Compare—ἡσυχᾶϊος—ἴσος—φίλος—κλέπτης—ταχέως—εὐδαίμων—ἴδιος—ὀλίγος—ἐγγύς.

4. What rules of Syntax are exemplified in—(1) Κῦρος φίλων ᾤετο δεῖσθαι ὡς συνεργοὺς ἔχει. (2) ἔφη οὐκ αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκείνον στρατηγεῖν. (3) εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίει ἕκαστος, ἐνίκων ἄν.

5. Parse and give the Fut., Perf., and Aor. of—ἀπηλλάγην—ᾤφληκα—έάλων—ἴοι—ιέναι.

6. Of what use is the Greek Article? Mention cases where you would miss it, if you tried to write Greek without it.

7. Give the Greek of—15; 21; 370; to heaven; he gets his son taught; the rest of the money; I am come to help; a play; actor; wrestler; prize; stranger; captain; guide; mercenaries; expedition; what shall I say?

8. Translate—

1. When these things were done, he went away.

2. The soldiers knew that their fear was groundless (κενός).

3. He said he would come as quickly as possible.

XXVII.

1. Decline—ἀληθής—οὐδείς.

2. Explain the cases in—(1) τοξεύω σκοποῦ. (2) ἀλγῶ τὸν πόδα. (3) τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἀπὴν. (4) παύομαι τοῦ πόνου. (5) ἐπαινῶ οἶόν σε ἄνδρα.

3. Give the comparative and superlative in Greek of—fat—quick—easy—small—near.

4. Give the Fut., Perf., and Aor. of—ὠθέω—λαγχάνω—φημί—πάσχω—κτείνω—τίνω—θάπτω—θρόσκω—λανθάνω—αὐξάνω.

5. Give, with examples, the rules for forming the reduplication of verbs beginning with—χ, θ, φ, κ, ζ, ρ, α, ε, ο.

6. What do you mean by Protasis and Apodosis? Give one example.

7. Give the English of—εἰς καιρόν—περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι—πρὸς θεῶν—καὶ τότε δή—ἐπὶ Κύρου βασιλεύοντος—ἐπὶ θήραν ἦσαν—οὐκ ἂν με ἔπεμπον—οἱ τὰ χρήματα ἔχοντες—λαθὼν ποιῶ—ἐπὶ φάλαγγος.

8. Translate—

1. It is permitted me to do this.

2. Shall we speak or be silent?

3. If I had a mina, I would give it to the slave.

XXVIII.

1. Decline—*δύο—τρῆς*.

Gen. Sing. and Dat. Pl. (if any) of—*πένθος—ἄναξ—ἡμαρ—φρῆν—λαίλαψ—Αἶας—Ζεύς*.

2. With what cases are *πρός* and *μετά* joined, and with what differences of meaning? Give examples.

3. Write in full—

Imp. Ind. Act. *ἀντιάω*.

1 Aor. Ind. Act. *ὑφίστημι*.

1 Aor. Opt. Act. *χέω*.

4. Distinguish—*ένί, ἐνι—φίλει, φιλεῖ—οἴκοι, οἴκοι—δι' αὐτοῦ, δι' αὐτόν—ἄλλους, ἀλλήλους—αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος*.

5. How many terminations have compound adjectives in *-ος*?

6. Give examples of the different ways of forming the Fut. Act. and Perf. Pass.

7. Give the Greek of—10th; 80th; 20 times; the rest; the greater number; from heaven; to punish; to be punished; to sound the trumpet; helmet; sword; spear; very beautiful; ye will follow; I gave some money; no one being willing.

8. Translate—

1. Do not live in order to eat, but eat for the sake of living.

2. Do you wish me to tell you the truth?

3. If you were really wise, you would admire the beauty of virtue.

XXIX.

1. Decline in the Sing.—ἄστυ—αἰδώς, and in the Pl.—τέλος—γραῦς.

2. Parse—ἐλοῦσα—ἡρέθη—δρώη—ἦξε—τιμηθεῖς.

3. Perf. Act. and Pass. (if any) of—ἄγω—ἄγνυμι—ἀμαρτάνω—βαίνω—τυγχάνω—φέρω.

The cognate tenses of—εἶλον—εἶμι.

4. What cases follow—ψαύω—μάχομαι—τυγχάνω—αἰσθάνομαι—χαίρω?

5. Give the chief differences between οὐ and μή. When are οὐ μή and μή οὐ used?

6. Explain the cases in—(1) Λυδὸς ἦν τὸ γένος. (2) ἐπιθυμία χρημάτων. (3) φεῦ τῆς ἀνοίας. (4) ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν. (5) μέιζων ἐκείνου. (6) ὀργῆς ἀπέσχετο.

7. Give the Greek of—how many men? what sort of men? 2250 men; whence are you going? in heaven; to collect an army; to march; a square; cuirass; greave; shield; missile; bow; arrows; we happened to be; 10000 times; the affairs of the city; we shall run; no mortal.

8. Translate—

1. I met with a great reverse (ἡσσα) at the hands of (πρός) Cyrus.

2. I say that I did not do it.

3. If he had done this, he would have died.

XXX.

1. Gen. Sing. of—*λεώς—γάλα—δόρυ—τάλας—πέλε-
κυσ—ὄρνις*, and Dat. Pl. of — *ὑδωρ—ἀνώγειων—
εὐδαίμων*.

2. Compare—*σαφής—εὖ—αἰσχροῦς—μικρός—γέρον
—μάκαρ*.

3. What rule can you lay down with regard to the
accentuation of the Gen. and Dat. of monosyllabic
Nominatives? Give examples.

What do you mean by enclitics? Give examples.

4. Give six instances of verbs which change their
meaning in the middle.

5. Write in full—

Fut. Act. *ἐλαύνω*.

2 Aor. Imp. Act. *τίθημι*.

2 Aor. Imp. Pass. *ἵημι*.

6. What verbs have contracted futures? Give four
examples.

7. English of—*οἱ κατὰ χθονός—οἱ κατὰ χθόνα—πρὸς
σώφρονός ἐστι—ἀνύσας ἀνοιγε—πλήν γε δὴ—εἰ γὰρ
παρῆν—ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ—οἱ περὶ βασιλέα—πλεῖν ἐπ'
οἴκου—φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν—δίκην δοῦναι*.

8. Derive from the Greek—apostrophe—stethoscope
—syntax—type—catarrh—scene—telephone.

9. Translate—

1. After this we returned (*κατέρχομαι*) from the
side of the river with my father.

2. I then went to the city.

3. I would gladly go.

XXXI.

1. Gen. Sing. and Dat. Pl. of—*δάμαρ*—*πρέσβυς*—*κνέφας*—*πολύς*—*πτέρυξ*—*τέττιξ*—*ὠδὶς*—*ἀσπίς*—*λύγξ*.

2. Distinguish and explain with examples the uses of—(1) *εἰ*—*ἐάν*, (2) *ὥς*—*ὅτι*—*ὅπως*—*ὥστε*.

3. Fut. and Aor. of—*κάμνω*—*ικνέομαι*—*δαρθάνω*—*κιχάνω*—*ἐσθίω*—*ἐγείρω*—*ἀλίσκομαι*—*βιβρώσκω*—*βλαστάνω*.

4. Explain the cases in—(1) *κενὸς φρονήσεως*. (2) *Θηβαίους χρήματα ἤτησαν*. (3) *κίνδυνον κινδυνεύει*. (4) *ἀπέχει σταδίου ἐβδομήκοντα*. (5) *καὶ κωφοῦ συνίημι*.

5. Give the primary meaning of the Greek words from which are derived—paradox—analogy—planet—school—poet—democracy—misanthrope.

6. Into what two classes may you divide verbs in *-μι*?

7. The Greek of—wretched man that I am; with ten others; like a dog; the books which I use; fearing about me; to come to close quarters; to man a ship; to launch a ship; to beach a ship; I come to say; terrible to see; thou wilt see; we knew; he did it unobserved.

8. Translate—

1. One says one thing, another another.

2. I will come if I can.

3. She said she would come if she could.

XXXII.

1. Decline—*ἕως* in the Sing. and—*ἐνὺς* in the Pl.
Decline throughout—*ἀνὴρ—σώφρων*.
2. What are the stems of—*πόλις—πατήρ—τείχος—*
λέον—γύψ—ἄναξ—λεώς—φειδώ.
3. How do you form the strong (2nd) Aorist?
4. Write in full—
Pres. Imp. *ἐπίσταμαι*.
1 Aor. Imp. Pass. *βάλλω*.
2. Aor. Part. *ἀλίσκομαι*.
5. Give rules, with examples, for the use of—*ἵνα—*
ὅστις—οὐ μή.
6. What cases follow—*κατηγορέω—κρύπτω—ἐρίζω—*
πολεμέω—διάφορος—ἔρημος—ἐφίεμαι?
7. The Greek of—men and all; do not strike (*two*
ways); to die for one's country; to stack arms; to put
to flight; camp; tent; watch-word; as many soldiers
as possible; every city; the whole city; the same city;
the farthest part of the mountain; on this condition;
more wisely; clever at making; sometimes.
8. Derive English words from—*βάλλω—δύναμις—*
γράφω—γῆ—γλώσσα—δῆμος—λύω.
9. Translate—
1. He acted prudently rather than wisely.
2. I came before him.
3. He asked whether I was happy.

XXXIII.

1. Gen. and gender of—*θρίξ*—*θέμις*—*κάλως*—*ὄρος*—*κέλευθος*—*τράπεζα*—*χιών*—*κάρα*.

2. Give the chief tenses of—*τρέχω*—*γαμέω*—*ἐγείρω*—*δέω*—*καίω*—*πέτομαι*—*χέω*.

3. When is *ὥς* used for *εἰς*?

4. Parse — *ἐπίσχες* — *ἔξόν* — *πεσεῖ* — *οἰκήσαι* — *ἡμπλακες*—*ἔστέιλαι*.

5. Translate and explain the construction of—(1) *πολλὰ ἡμῖν νῆες εἰσιν*. (2) *τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ*. (3) *ξίφει αὐτὴν ἀπέκτεινεν*. (4) *ὅμοιος Φιλίππῳ*. (5) *ἄγενστος κακῶν*.

6. Distinguish—*ἰᾶσι*—*ἰασι*, *ἔφυσα*—*ἔφυν*, *ἕτερος*—*ἄλλος*, *σίγα*—*σῖγα*—*σιγᾶ*, *ποῦ*—*ποῖ*—*πόθεν*, *πρὸς τούτοις*—*πρὸς ταῦτα*, *ἄνα*—*ἀνά*, *πείθω*—*πειθῶ*, *οὐπω*—*οὐκέτι*, *καὶ μήν*—*καὶ γάρ*.

7. English of—*εἰρημένον*—*οὐκ ἀνέξομαι* *ζῶσα*—*φθάσας* *ἀφίκετο*—*εἰς δέον*—*ἀπὸ παίδων*—*ἐξ ἴσου*—*περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι*—*ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης*—*τρόπαιον στήσασθαι*—*ὁ οἶος σὺν ἀνῆρ*—*οὐχ ἥκιστα*—*οἱ ὀλίγοι*—*ἄλλοι*, *οἱ ἄλλοι*.

8. Translate—

1. No one shall hinder me from doing what is right.

2. I did this in order that you might be saved.

3. Whenever you speak, they are silent.

XXXIV.

1. Decline—οὔτος—δράκων—ἡχώ—δαίς in the Sing.
2. Give the chief tenses of—καλέω—ἀλίσκομαι—
ἀναλίσκω—ἀραρίσκω—τιτρώσκω.
3. How do the Greeks supply the wanting cases of
the 3rd pers. personal pronoun?
4. Write in full—
Imp. Ind. Act. ῥέω.
2 Aor. Ind. Act. μεθίστημι.
Pres. Subj. Mid. δίδωμι.
5. State with examples the ways of expressing in
Greek (1) a prohibition, (2) a wish.
6. Explain the cases in—
(1) ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινε τρεῖς ἡμέρας.
(2) τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς τῷ Νικίᾳ ἐδόκει ἀπελθεῖν.
(3) παρόντων δὲ πάντων ἤρχετο τοιοῦδε λόγου.
(4) οὐκ αἰτιῶμαι δὲ οὐδὲ τάδε τὸν θεόν.
7. The English of—εἰς κέρδος—ἀντ' ἐμοῦ—περὶ
πλήθουσιν ἀγοράν—πρὸς ὀργήν—αἰσχύνομαι λέγειν—
αἰσχύνομαι λέγων—εἰς λόγους ἐλθεῖν—ἐμποδῶν—οὐ
πάννυ—μέσον τὸ τεῖχος—ὡς εἶχον τάχους.
8. Translate—
1. In order to see him, you must be there
to-day.
2. I am not afraid that he will come.
3. I will do it if you wish.

XXXV.

1. Gen. and Gender of—*χαρά*—*κάρα*—*ἰσχύς*—*νόσος*—*μάρτυς*—*ἔως*—*πούς*.

2. What general difference is there between verbs in—*όω* and in —*έω*?

3. Give the correlatives to—*τίς*—*πότερος*—*ποῖος*—*πόσος*—*ποῦ*—*ποῖ*—*πόθεν*.

4. Fut., Perf., and Aor. of — *ρήγνυμι* — *χάσκω* — *ἀνδάνω* — *ἀποκτείνω* — *ἀπέχω* — *ἀφίημι*.

5. "Only three consonants can stand at the end of a word in Greek." Explain this, and give any exceptions.

6. What is the difference in (1) meaning, and (2) construction, between the Active and Middle of—*ἵστημι*—*τιμωρέω*—*διδάσκω*?

7. The Greek of—in my presence; he denies he did it; we came unobserved; below the earth; spring; summer; autumn; winter; mid-day; morning; evening; the gospel according to St. Matthew; two-thirds; the rest of the land; the middle wall.

8. Translate—

1. I should like to know whether he is going or not.

2. I should not have done it, if you had told me you did not wish it.

3. If I had conquered, I should now be king.

XXXVI.

1. Gen. and Acc. Sing. of—γεγώς—πειθώ—βοῦς—
ψῆφος—κράτος—χθών—μήν.

2. Give the Feminine of—Κρής—Λίβυς—Λάκων—
ποιητής—δεσπότης.

3. Write out the cognate tenses of—

Perf. Pass. of ὑφίστημι.

2 Aor. Act. πίνω.

Perf. Ind. Act. ἐσθίω.

4. Explain with examples the meanings of the terminations -σις, -μα, -της, -ίδιον, -οσύνη, -είδης.

5. Explain the cases in—(1) τοῦτ' ἐμοὶ πέπρακται.
(2) πολλῶ μείζων. (3) μεγάλης ἐπρίατο τιμῆς. (4)
εἰς Αἴδου. (5) οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπολέμουν τοῖς Κορινθίοις.
(6) ὁ Ἱπποδάμων τρέχει μακρὸν δρόμον.

6. How have verbs like οἶδα, δέδοικα, come to bear a present meaning?

7. The Greek of—he came first; he did it secretly; by chance; to weigh anchor; bird; beast; fish; wing; feather; second to none; he gave me money; he is like you; no one being willing; to be on one's trial for treachery; too great for tears; very many; all who deny; we shall drink.

8. Translate—

1. Would that these things were so.

2. Upon this the vessels sailed back (ἀποπλέω)
to Greece with the soldiers.

3. He sailed by night into the harbour.

XXXVII.

1. Dat. Sing. of—*φέγγος*—*ῥβρις*—*νοῦς*—*ναῦς*—*γενειάς*—*χρῶς*.

Dat. Pl. of—*ψευδής*—*νεανίας*—*ἐμαντοῦ*—*ἱλεως*—*γόνυ*.

2. Chief tenses of—*κεράννυμι*—*ὀφείλω*—*μένω*—*εὐρίσκω*—*κιχάνω*—*διδάσκω*—*γαμέω*.

3. What different ideas are conveyed by the Perf. and Aor.? What do you mean by the Gnostic Aor.? Give examples.

4. Give the verb stems of—*λείπω*—*τύπτω*—*διδράσκω*—*δάκνω*—*βαίνω*—*λαμβάνω*.

5. Parse—*πλεύσαι*—*ἀνέφκτο*—*νικῶεν*—*δράσειε*—*τραφῆ*.

6. Give the meanings which each of these words may bear, putting the proper accents—*πλεων*—*μην*—*ταυτα*—*του*—*ην*.

7. Translate and explain, where necessary, the construction of—(1) *Τυδέος βία*. (2) *οἱ περὶ Κῦρον*. (3) *οἷς ἔχω χρῶμαι*. (4) *παρ' οὐδὲν τίθεσθαι*. (5) *ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος*. (6) *πρέσβεις πέμπειν ὡς βασιλέα*. (7) *κάμνειν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς*. (8) *γράφεσθαι τινα παρανόμων*.

8. Derive from the Greek—*anatomy*—*system*—*scandal*—*hydrophobia*—*pathetic*—*schism*—*nausea*.

9. Translate—

1. I did this without his seeing me.

2. I have a headache.

3. He gave them Rome to inhabit.

XXXVIII.

1. Gen. and Acc. Sing., and Dat. Pl. of—*λαμπάς*—*χελιδών*—*γέρων*—*τετυφώς*—*ἡδύς*—*δεικνύς*.

2. Explain the force of the terminations *-τήρ*, *-τής*, *-τειρα*, *-μα*, *-σις*, *-ών*, *-ίον*, *-δης*.

3. Write out the 1st pers. of each tense of *εἶμι*.

4. Give with examples the principal uses of—*μετά*—*κατά*—*παρά*, and their force in composition.

5. Accent—*εἶμι*—*ταυτα*—*αὐτα*—*ἐαυτῷ*—*ἐλθειν*—*ποδος*—*ποδα*—*ἐκτελεσαι*—*ἀνδρος*—*σοφιστης*—*βασιλεως*—*σκια*.

When only can the acute be on the antepenult.?

6. Translate and comment on—(1) *πολλοῦ ἄξιον*. (2) *ἐγένετο τῆς νυκτός*. (3) *νίκην νικήσομεν*. (4) *οἱ παῖδες τὴν μουσικὴν διδάσκονται*. (5) *θνήσκω, ἐξόν μοι ζῆν*. (6) *ὦ παῖ, γένοιο πατρός εὐτυχέστερος*.

7. Derive from the Greek—*neophyte*—*palsy*—*eclipse*—*astronomy*—*osteology*—*cosmetic*—*hydraulics*.

8. Translate—

1. When he heard these things, he set out and saw me.

2. For this reason he lived at the king's court more than thirty years after the battle of Marathon.

3. He sent him to the king.

XXXIX.

1. Decline in Sing.—*ἥρως—ἰχθύς—γίγας*, and in the Pl.—*ἑστώς—τέρας*.

2. What are the stems of—*δελφίς—λέβης—χείρ—ἦτορ—νύξ—κτεῖς—φροντίς—ῥίς*?

3. Compare—*γεραιός—βραδύς—εὐφύης—πολύς—ἔσω*.

The Positive of — *μείζων—βελτίων—ῥᾶστος—ἀρπαγίστερος—αἰσχιστος—νέατος*.

4. Give the Fut. and 2 Aor. of—*κτυπέω—λαγχάνω—θρώσκω—κάμνω—διδράσκω—θνήσκω*.

5. Translate and comment on—(1) *χαρίζομαι οἷφ σοὶ ἀνδρί*. (2) *τῆς γῆς ἀνάσσει*. (3) *παῦσαι λέγουσα*. (4) *οὐ πόνου πολλοῦ με δεῖ*. (5) *Παρίου λίθου τὸν νεὼν ἐποίησαν*.

6. What do you mean by attraction of the relative, tmesis, digamma, caesura?

7. Give Greek of—he will eat; about 100 men; twelve times; no god; the soldiers having gone; meat; bread; drink; a libation; a truce; to make a truce; shall we stay? we happened to be; the women themselves; would I were there.

8. Translate—

1. How are you? I am quite well.

2. The man hopes to remain here one day.

3. He would have come if he had seen you.

XL.

1. Gen. and Gender of — γέλως—κρέας—κνέφας—
δμῶς—πόρτις—χλαμύς.

Acc. Sing. and Dat. Pl. of—γυνή—θυγάτηρ—πλοῦς
—φρέαρ—λειμών.

2. In what ways are adverbial, patronymic, and
diminutive terminations formed in Greek ?

3. Write out the cognate tenses of—

2 Aor. ἀλίσκομαι.

1 Aor. Act. ἀπωθέω.

4. Explain, with examples, the construction of—κοινός
—ἐναντίος—ἔμπειρος—τυγχάνω—δεῖ—κατηγορῶ.

5. What do you mean by Protasis and Apodosis ?
Give an example.

6. Translate and comment on—(1) εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίησας
ἡμαρτες ἂν. (2) ποδῶν ἔλαβεν. (3) ὄμνυμι τοὺς θεούς.
(4) τούτου τοῦ τρόπου εἰμί. (5) νοσεῖ τῆς κεφαλῆς.

7. The English of—περὶ οὐδενὸς ποιεῖσθαι—ἀπ'
ἐλπίδων—ἐκ βελέων—ἐξ ἀπροσδοκήτου—ἀπὸ στόματος
—κατὰ κράτος—νεκροὺς ἀναιρεῖσθαι—διὰ μακροῦ—τὰ
περὶ τοὺς θεούς—ἐφεξῆς—παρὰ πολὺ.

8. Derive from the Greek—synonymous—monomania
—kleptomania—prologue—isosceles—homœopathy.

9. Translate—

1. Say whatever you wish.

2. He said he would come.

3. He is too wise to be here.

XLI.

1. Gen. Sing. and Dat. Pl. of—τάλας—μάκαρ—έκών—έγώ—λεώς—τέρην—ό αυτός—άπολις—εύγενής.

2. Give the 1st Aor. in all moods of—έκτελέω—άποπέμπω—μυθέομαι—μάχομαι.

3. Parse — συμμίξειαν — διεσήμηνε — διήρπαστο — ώμοσαν—παρεκλήθησαν—διαβήτη.

4. Give the Fut., Perf., and Aor. of—άλέξω—τίνω—μέλω—πέτομαι—πυνθάνομαι—θνήσκω.

5. Explain the uses of άν with the Subj., Opt., 1st Aor., and Impf. Indic.

6. Translate, and explain the construction in—(1) πόσον τιμᾶται. (2) οὐδείς ἅπαντα σοφός. (3) οἶδα ἀγαθός ὢν. (4) ὃν ἂν ἴδῃ κολάζει. (5) ὃν ἴδοι ἐκόλαζεν.

7. Give the Greek of—the battle at Mantinea; to value highly; to have in one's hands; in our time; the majority; the minority; in the reign of Cyrus; to come to close quarters; to cast anchor; lion; lioness; fox; bear; I wonder that; the same women; they drank.

8. Translate—

1. Perhaps you will come here again to-morrow.

2. If they make me a slave, I shall lose most of my friends.

3. You cannot go too soon.

XLII.

1. Decline in the Sing.—*φῶς*—*ἄκτις*, and in the Pl. *θεράπων*—*φλόξ*.

The Gen. Sing. and Acc. Pl. of—*ὄστις*—*λιμήν*—*ἔρως*—*υἷός*—*χελιδών*.

2. Compare—*ἄγχι*—*πλησίος*—*ἐκάς*—*κερδαλέος*—*τλήμων*—*λάλος*.

The Positive of—*πρῶτος*—*τάχιστα*—*μάλιστα*—*ἐλάχιστος*—*ἐχθίων*.

3. Give short sentences showing the uses of—*παρά*—*μετά*—*πρός*, with their various cases.

4. Write out the cognate tenses of—*οἶδα*—*ἐλύθην*—*ἦλθον*—*ἤνεγκα*.

5. Distinguish — *σφῶν*—*σφῶν*—*σφῶν*, *ἦτε*—*ἦτε*, *φιλεῖ*—*φίλει*, *οὐκοῦν*—*οὕκουν*, *οἶος*—*οἶος*, *τοῦτον*—*ταυτόν*, *ἀποδίδοναι*—*ἀποδίδοσθαι*, *παύω*—*παύομαι*, *φαίνω*—*φαίνομαι*.

6. Translate, and explain the construction in—(1) *λαθὼν ἐποίησε*. (2) *οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο*. (3) *θανάτου ἐδίωκε*. (4) *δεινοὶ μάχην*. (5) *τιμᾶται μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ τὴν δίκην θανάτου*. (6) *τὰ ἔργα τοῖς λόγοις οὐ συμφωνεῖ*.

7. How is the Fut. Participle used in Greek? Give an example.

8. Translate—

1. If you had been a friend of mine.

2. I would have answered you.

3. Until I come, let the treaty stand.

XLIII.

1. Gen. Sing. and Dat. Pl. of—*χελιδών—ψευδής—ὅς—ἵππεύς—ὅστις—σίναπι.*

2. Give the simple forms of—*τάληθές—ὦγαθε—τάμά—κἄν.*

3. Give the terminations in Greek expressing—the agent, action.

4. Write in full—

Imp. Ind. Act. *διατίθημι.*

Imp. Ind. *χράομαι.*

Perf. Pass. *ἀνοίγω.*

5. Translate and comment on—(1) *τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω.* (2) *δέδοικα μὴ ἁμαρτάνης.* (3) *δέδοικα μὴ ἁμαρτάνεις.* (4) *οὐ μὴ ληρήσεις ;* (5) *διπλῇ μάστιγι τὴν Ἀρης φιλεῖ.*

6. With what tenses of the Infinitive is *μέλλω* used ? Give examples.

7. Give the English of—*τυφλὸς ἐκ δεδορκότος—ἐν ᾧ—οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος—ἀπὸ τύχης—πρὸς τῶν θεῶν—τί βουλόμενος ταῦτα λέγεις ; γελᾶν ἐκ δακρύων—οἱ πάντες—ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν.*

8. Derive from the Greek — Genesis — Exodus — Deuteronomy — idol — geography — orthodox — glossary — oxygen.

9. Translate—

1. The city was taken, men and all.

2. We arrived from Athens at Rome on the fourth day.

3. It was so large, that none is larger.

XLIV.

1. Gen. and Gender of—*εἶδος—ὄρος—ἀηδών—κύων—ἔαρ—κλείς—χρῶς—χέρνιψ—ἦθος—ὄφρυς*.

2. Show by a short sentence that two negatives in Greek do not always make an affirmative.

3. The chief parts of—*πάσχω—μιμνήσκω—λαγχάνω—θιγγάνω—πέτομαι—ὀφείλω—στυγέω*.

4. There are four kinds of conditional clauses. Name them and give an example of each.

5. Parse—*ἀγαπή—συνεκράθη—ἠφίει—ἡμφιεσμένος—ἀνείς*.

6. Write down the 1st. pers. Sing. of—

Aor. Pass. *σφάζω*.

Aor. Act. *προΐημι*.

Perf. Act. *κράζω*.

Perf. Pass. *ἐρείδω*.

7. Translate and comment on—

(1) οὗτ' ἂν δυναίμην μήτ' ἐπισταίμην λέγειν.

(2) ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πολίων ἐξεπράθομεν, τὰ δέδασται.

(3) ἐστρατήγει δὲ Ξενοφῶν ὁ Εὐριπίδου τρίτος αὐτός.

(4) ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Πολυκλέους, μηνὸς βοηδρομιῶνος ἕκτη ἐπὶ δέκα, φυλῆς πρυτανευούσης Ἰπποθωντίδος Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους Παιανιεύς εἰσήνεγκε νόμον εἰς τὸ τριηραρχικόν.

- (5) ὕπεστί μοι θράσος,
ἀδυνόων κλύουσιν
ἀρτίως ὄνειράτων.

8. Translate—

1. He hinders you from doing this.
2. If he knew you were here, he would kill you.
3. Whomsoever he saw doing wrong, he used to punish.

XLV.

1. Decline—*γείτων*—*γῆρας* in the Sing., and *Ἕλλην*—*ἐλπίς*—*οὗς* in the Pl.

2. Derive from the Greek the following—grammar—exodus—apocrypha—pentateuch—Mesopotamia.

3. Distinguish—*ἀμύνω*—*ἀμύνομαι*, *μετά σου*—*μετά σε*, *οὐ*—*οὐ*, *οἶδε*—*οἶδε*, *κάν*—*κάν*, *ἐν*—*ἐν*, *στέλλω*—*στέλλομαι*, *πόλεμον ποιῶ*—*πόλεμον ποιοῦμαι*, *μισθόω*—*μισθοῦμαι*, *αἰρέω*—*αἰρέομαι*.

4. Write in full—

Pres. Ind. Pass. ἵημι.

2 Aor. Imper. Mid. ἵημι.

Imperat. εἴμι.

5. What conjunctions in Greek cannot stand first in a sentence?

6. The English of—*ἐκὼν εἶναι*—*τὸ νῦν εἶναι*—*ὀλίγου δεῖν*—*οἷσθ' ὥς ποιήσου*;—*ἢ δ' ὅς*—*ὥς ἔπος εἰπείν*—*τί μαθὼν τοῦτο ποιεῖς*;—*ἐκποδῶν*—*οὐδενὸς δεύτερος*—

ἐκ παίδων—ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος—ἀνὰ πᾶν τὸ ἔτος—λέγοιμ' ἅν—τίς ἂν εὕρεν ;—ἐάν τι δέη.

7. Mention some verbs which have different meanings according as they are used with the infinitive or the participle.

8. Translate—

1. He does nothing but laugh.
2. He would be here if he were wise.
3. He gave the soldiers pay for four months.

XLVI.

1. Gen. and Acc. Sing., and Dat. Pl. of—ἡπαρ—ἥρως—ἀνδριάς—κόρυς—δρομεύς.

2. What are the stems of—θρίξ—ἔχω—τρέχω—τρέφω—εἰμί—δίδωμι—τίθημι—οἶδα ?

3. In what case is the subject of an infinitive put, if it is the same as that of the principal verb ? Give an example.

4. Write in full—

Plupf. οἶδα.

Imperat. φημί.

Imperat. εἰμί.

5. State the rules for the use of οὐ μὴ and μὴ οὐ.

6. Translate, and explain the construction in—(1) ἔφη εἶναι Διὸς υἱός. (2) ἔραμαι οἶον σοῦ ἀνδρός. (3) χρημάτων εὖ ἤκοντες. (4) φόβος ἦν αἰδῶ καλοῦμεν.

7. The English of—ἡ μενεῖς ;—οὐ μὴ ποιήσεις ταῦτα ;—ἔλεγεν ἅν—δι' οὐδενὸς ποιοῦμαι—ναῦν πληροῦν—

δὲς τοῦ μηνός—δρόμῳ παρήλθεν—βασιλεύς—ταῦτα
 ἡμῖν λέλεκται—οὐδὲν ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί—περιττὰ τῶν
 ἀρκούντων—τὰ αὐτὰ πάσχω σοί—ἐφ' ᾧ σιγήσει.

8. Translate—

1. They follow whithersoever anyone leads them.
2. If you wish to converse (διαλέγομαι), I will oblige (χαρίζομαι) you.
3. Is there anyone who is wiser than he ?

XLVII.

1. Gen. and Gender of—ἔρως—ὄφεις—ἄλως—φονεύς—
 —σάρξ—φοῖνιξ—μυριάς—ἡήρ.

2. Why is the genitive so called ? What is the meaning of the word *case* ? Give its Greek equivalent.

3. After what class of verbs is the participial construction used ?

4. The chief parts of—δοκέω—ἔπομαι—πλέω—
 εὐρίσκω—ἀλίσκομαι.

5. The 1st. Pers. Pl. of—

Fut. Ind. Act. *τίνω*.

Fut. Ind. Act. *κορέννυμι*.

Perf. Pass. *ρίπτω*.

6. Accent—σφαιρας—γνωμαι—ἄνδρος—τυπτοусι
 σε—εἶπε—νεμω (*fut.*)—ταμιων—μηδεις—ποιητης—
 φημι—θηρ τις—ἀνθρωπου τινος.

When only can the circumflex be on the penultimate ?

7. Give the Greek for—17 boys ; 400 women ; 10000

men; the 40th house; on this condition; the gospel according to St. Luke; the prosecutor; the defendant; to ride at anchor; to mount a horse; peacock; raven; eagle; hawk; goose; swan; he promised to come.

Translate—

1. If any one was wise, he was.
2. What am I to do? Please to enter the house.
3. He ordered him not to go into the city.

XLVIII.

1. Decline ἀπλοῦς in the Sing., and ναῦς in the Pl.

Decline throughout—Ζεύς—ἵλεως.

2. Give the chief tenses of—θρώσκω—γιγνώσκω—εὑρίσκω—κάμνω—μιμνήσκω—οἴχομαι—δάκνω.

3. What cases go with ὑπό and κατά, and in what senses?

4. What is the difference between verbals in -τέος and in -τός?

5. Give some account, with illustrations, of the uses of—καὶ μὴν—καὶ δὴ—νὴ Δία—καὶ πῶς—οὐ...οὐδέ.

6. Explain the terms—crasis—antithesis—zeugma—synaeresis—syncope—hiatus. Give examples.

7. Translate and comment on—(1) ἦσθετο ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων νικηθεῖς. (2) οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκείνον ἐλεύσεσθαι. (3) μὴ ποιήσας ἐλεύσεται. (4) καλὸν τὸ ἔργον ἔπραξας. (5) οὐ μὴ ποιήσης τοῦτο. (6) ἀρνείται ἀληθὲς τοῦτο μὴ εἶναι. (7) φίλε τέκνον.

8. Derive from the Greek—hydropathic—hierarchy—diagonal—etymology—anecdote—demagogue—chronometer.

9. Translate—

1. Would I had never seen that wicked man.
2. I say that I am a Greek, but that my friend is a foreigner.
3. Do not say anything to anyone about the matter.

XLIX.

1. Gen. Sing. and Dat. Pl. of—*εὐγενής*—*φιλόπολις*—*τάλας*—*τιμῶν*—*χαρίεις*—*δάμαρ*—*κατῆλιψ*.

2. Compare—*εὐμενής*—*πλησίον*—*βαρύς*—*πρόσω*—*σαφῶς*.

The Positive and Superlative of—*κρείσσων*—*μᾶλλον*—*ἐχθίων*—*ἐλάσσων*.

3. Give examples of copulative, disjunctive, and adversative conjunctions.

4. Parse—*ᾧφελε*—*λῶν*—*ἔασκε*—*ἀφῆκεν*—*ἐπήει*—*εἶλον*.

5. What vowel stems of the third declension take *ν* in the Accusative Singular?

6. Give the original meanings of the Greek words from which are derived—symbol—idol—agony—horizon—crypt—liturgy.

7. Give the Greek of—no doubt; I say no; for the most part; the word virtue; the middle of the city; he was prosecuted; beyond expectation; to put out

to sea; to embark; to disembark (intransitive); from boyhood; among the first; the two boys; the animals run.

8. Translate—

1. He would have died had not his friend saved him.
2. He said that not he but Xenophon was the commander.
3. He said he did not think it honourable to flee.

L.

1. The Accusative Singular, and Dative Plural of—
ὅστις—μείζων—ἀπάτωρ—ὄφεις—εὐνους—θήλυς.

The Genitive and Gender of—πρέσβυς—μῆνις—
αἰθήρ—παιάν—δαίμων.

2. What do you mean by the Optative of “indefinite frequency”? Give an example.

3. Write in the Singular—

2 Aorist Active of *μανθάνω*.

1 Aorist Passive of *τρέφω*.

Perfect Passive of *ώθέω*.

4. Write in one word—τοι ἄρα—τὸ ἔργον—καὶ ὅστις—
τὰ ὄπλα—ὁ ἀγών—ἐγὼ οἶμαι—τοῦ ἀνδρός.

5. Give examples of the different forms of conditional sentences in Greek.

6. Translate and comment on—(1) εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίουν,
βέλτιον ἂν ἦν. (2) εἰ ταῦτα δρώην, ἄξιός ἂν εἶην

θανάτου. (3) τὰμὰ δυστήνου κακά. (4) μετρίως ἔχειν φρενῶν. (5) οὐ γὰρ βάνανσον τὴν τέχνην ἐκτησάμην. (6) μὴ δίδου μηδὲν μηδενί.

7. Give the Greek of—at full speed ; with two others ; he was then at his best ; by whom and for whom are all things ; generally ; by tribes ; to embark soldiers ; to disembark soldiers ; many great men ; he will see ; he will drink ; most people ; may you be happy ; 100 times ; to be on one's trial.

8. Translate—

1. If he had spent more time on his work, he would have done it better.
2. They reached Athens on the third day.
3. I do not think I know what I do not know.

LI.

1. Gender and Genitive Singular and Dative Plural of—αἰών—δόξα—πέλεκυς—λεώς—μάρτυς.

2. Give the chief tenses of—βλώσχω—διδάσκω—αἰσθάνομαι—βλαστάνω—κάμνω—κιχάνω—ὀλισθάνω.

3. Explain the probable origin of the long vowel in the Attic declension.

4. In what uses does the Greek definite article differ from the English ?

5. Explain with examples the various uses of the participles in Greek.

6. Translate, and comment on—(1) ἐάλωσαν προδοσίας. (2) τῆς γῆς ἔτεμον. (3) θανάτου ἐδίωκε. (4)

τί πέπρακται τοῖς ἄλλοις ; (5) ἔχομαι τοῦ τείχους.
(6) οὐδεὶς οὐποτε οὐδὲν εἶδε. (7) ἴσθι ἀνόητος ὢν.
(8) καλόν γ' ὄνειδος τῷ νεωστὶ νυμφίῳ πτωχοὺς ἀλᾶσθαι
παῖδας ἢ τ' ἔσωσά σε.

7. Give the English of—ἐν ἀνθ' ἐνὸς τίθημι—δι' ὀργῆς ἰέναι—ἐφ' ἐνὸς τάσσεσθαι—εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν—
πανσυδιά—μὴ ὅτι—οὐκ ἐῷ—ἐστὶν οἷ—πῶς ἂν ἔλθοι ;—
εἴποι τις ἄν—τᾶλλα σιωπῶ—ἀρνούμαι μὴ δεδρακεναι
—δοκεῖν ἐμοί.

8. Translate—

1. He denies (ἀρνέομαι) that this is true.
2. Come back either with this or upon this.
3. He was at a loss which way to turn.

LII.

1. Acc. Singular and Plural of—ναῦς—πολύς—
'Αχαρνεύς—εὐκλεής—ταῶς—φανῶν.

2. Compare—ἀληθής—κενός—καλῶς—ὀψέ—πρωΐ.

3. Give the chief tenses of—πυνθάνομαι—ὀφλισκάνω
—τείνω—τίνω—ὑπισχνέομαι—φθάνω.

4. Write in full—

Perfect Passive of ἄπτω.

Aorist Imperative Passive of ἐγείρω.

Aorist Imperative Middle of λύω.

5. Parse—διέφθορε—φενξούμεθα—μέθετε—ἀφίξομαι
—παρήνεσα—φοιτᾷ—ἡνεμόεν.

6. In what different ways can you express—(1) purpose ; (2) strong denial ; (3) prohibition ? Give examples.

7. Translate, and explain the construction in—(1) οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις ; (2) χειρὸς λαβέσθαι. (3) οἶμοι τῆς τύχης. (4) καλὸς τὰ ὄμματα. (5) ἀφήρημαι τὸν ἵππον. (6) μείζον ἢ κατ' ἄνθρωπον. (7) τὴν οὐσίαν ἣν κατέλιπεν οὐ πλείονος ἀξία ἐστί. (8) οἶσθ' ὥς μετεύξει καὶ σοφωτέρα φανεῖ ;

8. Why should the irregular verbs be the most common ?

9. Translate—

1. If we had made peace, we should not now have been paying so much.
2. We used to buy bread whenever we went to the town.
3. They do everything to avoid (ὥστε μὴ) suffering punishment.

LIII.

1. Acc. Singular and Dat. Plural of—πούς—φρῆν—ἦθος—δαίμων—θήρ—ἵππεύς.

2. Give the cognate tenses of—οἶδα—ἔστην—ἦλθον—δέδισα—ἔκταν—ἔτλην.

3. Future, Aorist, and Perfect of—διδάσκω—γινώσκω—ὄμνυμι—σβέννυμι—ἄγνυμι—τρέχω.

4. Form English words from—γράφω—λόγος—ὔδωρ—φωνή—φρῆν.

5. Explain with examples the meaning of the terminations -όω, -σεῖω, -ίζω, -τής, -σις, -θεν, -δε.

6. Translate and explain—(1) ὁ Σωκράτης ἐπιτρέπεται τὴν δίαιταν. (2) φεῦ τῆς ἀναιδείας. (3) ἄπαις

ἀρρένων παίδων. (4) ἡμαρτον σκοποῦ. (5) νικᾶν Ὀλύμπια. (6) ἐποίησα ταχύτερα ἢ σοφώτερα. (7) λῆγε χόλου. (8) οὐ μὴν σοί ποτε ἴσον ἔχω γέρας.

7. Give the Greek of—by heart; to go up country; to go down to the sea; to sail home; rose; lily; violet; on the third day; in winter; all the winter; to be prosperous; a different word; we became; what have I to do with you? some say; 21 times; the 31st soldier; we had come.

8. Give some perfects in Greek with a present meaning, and some presents with a perfect meaning.

9. Translate—

1. He collected as many men as he could.
2. If any one is a traitor you are.
3. I have been waiting a long time.

LIV.

1. Acc. Singular, and Gen. and Dat. Plural of—βούς—γέρας—οὗς—χείρ.

The Feminine of—θεράπων—αὐλητής—βασιλεύς.

2. Give the chief tenses of—φράζω—ἐσθίω—δράω—ἵστημι—θνήσκω—ἐφευρίσκω—ῥέω.

3. Parse — θηρῶεν — ἐφειστήκεσαν — ὑπέσχετο — δεηθῆναι.

4. Distinguish—ἄγων—ἀγών, ἄνα—ἀνά, ἄρα—ἄρα—ἀρά, ὅμως—ὁμῶς, καλῶς—κάλως, δανείζω—δανείζομαι, φαίνομαι ποιῶν—φαίνομαι ποιεῖν.

5. What is the probable origin of the terminations of the various cases?

6. When did the following authors live? What did they write, and in what dialect? — Herodotus — Xenophon — Sophocles — Aristophanes — Pindar — Aristotle—Plutarch.

7. Translate, and explain the cases or constructions in—(1) εἰς τόδ' ἡμέρας. (2) τί πέπρακται τοῖς ἄλλοις; (3) φαίνομαι ὦν. (4) οἱ πολέμιοι τὰς ναῦς ἀφηρέθησαν. (5) ἀγνοία ἁμαρτάνει. (6) ἑορτῶν πᾶσι μέλει.

8. Give the English of—ἐν σοί ἐσμεν—διὰ φιλίας ἵεναι τινί—καθόλου—ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος—παρὰ δόξαν—πρὸς ἡδονήν—δεινοὶ μάχην—πόσον δύναται;—τριταῖος ἀφίκετο—ἀνδρειότερος αὐτὸς ἑαυτοῦ—διὰ μακροῦ—τί ἔχων;

9. Derive from the Greek—kaleidoscope—planet—crypt—method—neuralgia—antipodes—empirical—scandalous—phosphorus—sycophant—apostle—fancy—ecclesiastic.

10. Translate—

1. The allies sent ambassadors to Sparta to announce the victory.
2. He will never do this.
3. He denied that he went into the city.

LV.

1. Give the Meaning, Case, Number, Gender, and Nominative of—αἰντινῶν—ἥπατος—οὐδεμιᾷ—πασῶν—τάλαντος—τριήρεσι.

2. Future Active, and Perfect Infinitive Passive of—

θάπτω—στρέφω—τίνω—τιτρώσκω—ὑπισχνέομαι—
χράομαι.

3. Mention any uses of the Genitive and Dative which belong more to poetry than to prose.

4. Explain and exemplify the use of ἄν with various moods and tenses.

5. Accent—όδου—μηνος—πατρι—γυναικα—γυναι—
ἡμεις—τυπειν—φυγων—λελυκεναι—λυσαι—οὐ φημι—
ἀγγελω—ίππευς.

6. Give the English of—δήπου—τί δῆτα ;—ἦ μήν—
τοιγαροῦν—ἐπὶ κέρως πλεῖν—ὥς τάχους εἶχον—
φεύγοιμ' ἂν δυνάμενος—θαυμασίως ὥς—ὥς οἶόν τε
βέλτιστον—τὸ εὖ πράττειν—ὅσον ἐμὲ εἰδέναι—ληιζό-
μενοι ζῶσιν—λαβὼν ἀπώχετο.

7. Translate and explain the construction in—(1) οὐ-
δενὸς ὅτου οὐ κατεγέλασεν. (2) διὰ θεάων. (3) οὐχ
ὁρᾷς ἔν' εἰ κακοῦ; (4) ὅπως μὴ σαυτὸν οἰκτιεῖς ποτέ.
(5) τῇσδε κοινωνῶ τύχης. (6) διαφέρει πασῶν τῶν
ἐπιστημῶν ἢ σωφροσύνη.

8. What circumstance shows that the infinitive can hardly be considered as a mood?

9. Translate—

1. When I had said this, I went away.

2. I repent having done this.

3. The Thebans were asked for money.

LVI.

1. Give the Gen. Singular and Dat. Plural of—ὅστις—ἐαυτόν—βελτίων—ψευδής—ἄλως—χοεύς.

2. What is the force of the following prefixes: ἀρι-, δυσ-, μετα-, ζα-, ἐρι-, ἀ-?

3. Name the three chief Greek historians. Who was called the "father of history"? In what dialect did he write?

4. What cases are governed by—ἀπό—εἰς—ἐκ—ὑπό?

5. Write in full—

Perfect Indicative Passive of φαίνω.

Pluperfect of οἶδα.

Perfect Indicative Passive of θάπτω.

6. Translate and explain the construction in—
(1) δραχμὴν λαμβάνω τῆς ἡμέρας. (2) πόσου διδάσκεις τὸν παῖδα; (3) τὰ δένδρα αὐταῖς ῥίζαις τέμνω. (4) ἐλπίδα ἔχω σωτηρίας τῇ πόλει. (5) Ἑλλήν ἐἰμι τὸ γένος.

7. Give the Greek of—to spread sail; to furl sail; by means of messengers; about the same time; he was with the king; corn; wheat; barley; straw; hay; in the best possible way; day by day; I know I am good; cease saying; he gave me your books; some one did it; another did it; the other did it.

8. Show by examples the difference between ὥστε with the indicative and ὥστε with the infinitive. When do you use οὐ and when μή with ὥστε?

9. Translate—

1. He did it without being seen.
2. Be assured I will see him before I come.
3. These things took place in the reign of Cyrus.

LVII.

1. Decline — *νικῶν* — *πρᾶος* in the Singular, and *ἀστήρ* in the Plural.

The Accus. Singular of—*ἄμιλλα*—*ὄρνις*—*ἱερεὺς*—*τετιμηκώς*.

2. Compare—*αἰδοῖος*—*πικρός*—*εὐτυχής*—*έκάς*—*ἄνω*—*κάτω*—*ἔξω*.

3. Parse — *λῶον* — *ὥφελε* — *ἀπαλλαγῆναι*—*ἔθορε*—*ὀρώρει*.

4. Give the original meanings of the Greek words from which are derived—despot—monarchy—demagogue—pedagogue—rhinoceros—hippodrome.

5. How can you explain the *ως* in the Genitive Singular of the Third Declension?

6. Translate and explain the construction in—
(1) *πολλῆς ἀνοίας ἐστί*. (2) *δούλῳ ἔοικας*. (3) *ἀπέχει πεντήκοντα σταδίου*. (4) *ἐξημίωσαν τὸν Μιλτιάδην πεντήκοντα ταλάντοις*. (5) *ὠφελήτέα σοι ἢ πόλις ἐστί*.

7. Give the English of—*ἐν χερσὶ λαβεῖν*—*ἀνὰ μέρος*—*ναῦν καθέλκειν*, *ἀνέλκειν*, *ὀκέλλειν*—*μεταξὺ δειπνοῦντα*—*ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι*—*φαίνομαι ὦν*—*εὐθὺς ἰδὼν*

—τὰ γιγνόμενα—τὰ γενόμενα—ὄμνυμι κατὰ τέκνων
—σὺν τῷ νόμῳ—ἐπὶ πάν—πληγὴ παρὰ πληγὴν—μετὰ
χερσίν.

8. Form substantives from—*ἰάομαι*—*αἶδω*—*πράττω*
—*γράφω*—*δοκέω*—*αὐλέω*.

9. Translate—

1. They were prevented from coming at night.
2. The general knew he would be defeated if he fought.
3. In this one thing I cannot agree with you.

LVIII.

1. Give the Gen. Singular and Dat. Plural of—*γαστήρ*
—*χαλκεύς*—*ἥρως*—*τοιοῦτος*—*γείτων*—*κάλως*—*κίς*.

2. Write down the First Person Singular of all the Aorists and Perfects in the Indicative and Imperative Moods, in all voices, of—*τρέφω*—*ἀπεργάζομαι*—*λανθάνω*—*ἄγω*.

3. Explain by examples the differences of meaning which *πρός* and *ὑπό* may convey with different cases.

4. What case do “verbs of sense” generally govern? Give two examples.

5. Distinguish—*μένω*, *μενῶ*—*βασίλεια*, *βασιλεία*—*αὐτή*, *αὕτη*—*δῆμος*, *δημός*—*εἰ*, *εἷ*—*ἐνι*, *ἐνί*—*πατροκτόνος*, *πατρόκτονος*—*αἶρομαι*, *αἰρούμαι*—*εἶλον*, *εἰλόμην*—*σύν*, *σὺν*—*ἔρχομαι*, *κατέρχομαι*.

6. Name the chief works of Xenophon, Sophocles, and Aristophanes.

7. Translate and comment on—(1) οἶσθ' ὥς ποιήσον. (2) ἐμοί θέλονται τοῦτό ἐστιν. (3) οἶδα τοῦτον σωθέντα ἄν. (4) τίνας ἔδρας μοι θαάζετε; (5) ἤδεσθαι τοὺς παῖδας θνητοὺς γεννήσας. (6) κύματα παντοίων ἀνέμων.

8. Show by examples the two constructions of λανθάνω and φθάνω.

9. Translate—

1. You act strangely (θαυμαστόν) in giving us nothing.
2. The general was entrusted with the government of the city.
3. It is shameful for me to listen to a fool.

LIX.

1. Give the Gender and Genitive and meaning of—
ὁδός—φῶς—ἔρις—κτεῖς—κέρδος—πῶγων—Δημήτηρ.

2. Derive—ἡμίονος—κερτόμιος—ὑπηρέτης—αὐθάδης—
—τριήρης—γεωργός—ἄκλαυστος—φροῖμιον—θεό-
δμητος.

3. What is the meaning of the terminations: -σκω, -σεῖω, -ινος, -μα, -της?

4. Parse — καθεστῶτα — δυνηθῶσιν — ἐπήνεις —
παυστέον—παρεσκευάσω—φθίμενος.

5. What constructions generally follow—διδάσκειν—
ἀφαιρεῖν—καταγινώσκειν—ἐπιθυμεῖν—καταφρονεῖν?

6. When did Euripides live? Mention any plays which he wrote.

7. Give the Greek of—on tiptoe; he went by sea; about 10,000; to go a-hunting; about night-fall; in the day-time; one says one thing, another another; let us go; what shall I say? so to say; we must say; beautiful in body; to be absent a long time; what impudence! half the time; to be advanced in years; where in the world? to hear a child crying; greater than Zeus.

8. What tenses in Greek are used to express an *attempt*?

9. Translate—

1. I use the books I have.
2. He was not yet 20 years old.
3. For many years he has not come to the city.

LX.

1. Give the Genitive and Gender of—σέλας—κρέας—οὖς—κλείς—φρέαρ—ἀστήρ—κτεῖς—Ἡρακλῆς.

2. Give the Perfect Active of—ἐλέγχω—φέρω—ἐγείρω—μέλω—φθείρω—ῥζω.

3. Give examples of—Attraction of the Relative—Cognate Accusative—Ethic Dative.

4. Compare—δύσποτος—ἄρπαξ—παλαιός—ψευδής—αἰσχρῶς.

5. When is the Future Optative used? Give an example.

6. Write in full the—

Present Subjunctive Active of ἐρημόω.

Future Indicative Active of φθείρω.

Present Optative Passive of σιγάω.

7. Translate and comment on—(1) ὥς καλός μοι ὁ πάππος. (2) ἀτιμάσας ἔχει. (3) εἴ σοι βουλομένω ἐστί. (4) ἀπέχομαι οἴνου. (5) ἄπαις ἀρρένων παίδων. (6) ὑπερφυῶς ὥς ἦσθη. (7) ἐκπεσεῖ χθονός. (8) ἐν γὰρ ἐκτενεῖ σ' ἔπος.

8. Give the English of—λόγου μείζον—τὸ ἐπὶ σοί—ἵνα τί;—τί μαθών;—ἐκὼν εἶναι—ὀλίγου δεῖν—οὐ μὴ ποιήσω—ἄρτι γινώσκεις τόδε;—σπένδομαι—ἄλλος ἄλλο ποιεῖ—τύπτονται—τύπτομαι τὴν κεφαλὴν—εἵργειν τινὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς—νεώτεροι ἢ ὥστε εἰδέναι—καταχαρίζεσθαι—χρήματα πράττομαι.

9. Translate—

1. The soldiers arrived in the evening.

2. He told me the corpse was of superhuman size.

3. If you had not done this, you would not be grieving.

LXI.

1. Give the Gender and Genitive of—κόρυς—εἰκὼν—κνέφας—φάτις—κράτος—φονεύς—λιμήν.

2. Give the chief tenses of—ἵημι—πλέκω—βλαστάνω—τρίβω—κάμνω—χέω—μιμνήσκω—πυνθάνομαι—θρώσκω.

3. Give the original meaning of the Greek words from which are derived—ichthyosaurus—hippopotamus—photography—telegraph—dynamics—optics.

4. What cases are used absolutely in Greek, and under what limitations are they so used?

5. Parse—*φύγω—ἐμέθεν—σῶσον—ποίει—ἀποσταθείσαν—πτέσθαι*.

6. Translate and explain the construction in—(1) *κὰν εἰ δοκεῖ*. (2) *ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ παῖς*. (3) *μέγιστα τιμηθῆναι*. (4) *ταὐτὰ σπεύδειν*. (5) *ἀλγῶ τὴν κεφαλὴν*. (6) *νοσεῖν ὀφθαλμούς*. (7) *ἐπιτετραμμένοι τὴν φυλακὴν*.

7. Give the Greek of—I will answer for you; up the river; with the whole army (*one word*); to set up a trophy; to escape secretly; I bid you farewell; would I had died; he will come; ye had seen; 24; 24 times; 24th; 2400; as soon as possible; how are you? come here; big for your years.

8. Give the terminations of frequentative, inceptive, desiderative, and causative verbs.

9. Translate—

1. Although you may go away, you still remain.

2. The Athenians have become more powerful than ever.

3. If any man practises temperance, it is he.

LXII.

1. Give the Genitive Sing. and Dat. Plural of—*δόρυ—ἱερεὺς—ἄναξ—δράκων—ὥψ—γραφεὺς—μέλι*.

2. Give the chief tenses of—*τίθημι—δέχομαι—ἀλίσκομαι—πάσχω—ἀφίημι—ᾔμνυμι—ρίπτω*.

3. Show by examples the construction of the following — *χαρίζομαι* — *δεῖ* — *φθάνω* — *κλύω* — *χράομαι* — *ἄπτομαι* — *θιγγάνω* — *δέομαι*.

4. Give the meaning of the following terminations — *-θε*, *-σε*, *-άκεις*, *-τρία*.

How do you form diminutives in Greek? Give examples.

5. Distinguish — *νόμος*, *νομός* — *νῦν*, *νυν* — *ἦ*, *ἦ*, *ἦ*, *ἦ* — *οἴκοι*, *οἶκοι* — *φυλάσσω*, *φυλάσσομαι* — *χράω*, *χράομαι* — *λέγοιμι*, *λέγοιμι ἄν*, *ἔλεγον ἄν* — *εἰ και*, *καὶ εἰ*.

6. Give the English of — *τελευτῶν εἶπε* — *φθάσας ἀφίκετο* — *οὐ μὴ πίθηται* — *οὗ φημι δρᾶσαι* — *ἄγκυραν καθιέναι* — *ἔχε δὴ* — *ὅσον σθένος* — *εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος* — *Δωδῶνι* — *ἀλγείν τινί*.

7. Translate and comment on — (1) *οὐκ ἔσσεται οὐδὲ γένηται*. (2) *δέλτος ἐγγεγραμμένη σήματα*. (3) *οὐκ ἀπῆει πρὶν πᾶσιν ἔδωκεν ἀργύριον*. (4) *τοῦ κασιγνήτου τί φῆς*; (5) *ἐφρόντιζον εἰ παραδῶ αὐτῷ τὸν χρυσόν*. (6) *ὦ μισὰρὲ τῆς κακίας*. (7) *ἐχρήν σε παρῆναι, ἵνα εἶδες αὐτόν*. (8) *οὐ μὴ ἐρεῖς μοι τοῦνομα, ἀλλὰ σιγήσει*; (9) *δέον ἀπελθεῖν, ἔμμενες*.

8. Translate carefully — (1) *ἐάν τι ἔχῃ δώσει*. (2) *εἴ τι ἔχοι, διδοίη ἄν*. (3) *εἴ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδου ἄν*. (4) *εἴ τι ἔσχεν, ἔδωκεν ἄν*.

9. Translate —

1. Some went one way, and some another, but all met together at last.
2. They owed a large sum of money to many.
3. What have we to do with them?

LXIII.

1. Decline in the Singular—*Λητώ*—*κρέας*, and in the Plural—*ναῦς*.

Give the Gen. Sing. of—*έστώς*—*τετηκώς*—*ἀνδριάς*.

2. Give the Cognate Tenses of—*είλον*—*οίδα*—*έβην*—*έβαλον*.

3. Explain the meaning of the terminations in—*ἀνθρώπιον*—*ξενών*—*παιδίσκη*—*Ἀτρείδης*—*δρασείω*—*δουλόω*.

4. Whence did the Greeks get their alphabet? What changes did it undergo?

5. Derive — *αἰχμάλωτος* — *ληλατέω* — *τοξήρης* — *νῆνεμος*—*ἄρδην*—*νημερτής*—*ἀπώμοτος*.

Accent — *χειρας* — *χειρι* — *υἱόν* — *Διος* — *τυψαι* — *λαθων*.

6. Give the Greek of—while supping; sometimes; and yet; not only, but also; is he ill? beneath the earth; what he says; pay for two months; we have ships (*two ways*); bigger than ever; do not cry.

7. What cases (of the person, thing, or both) accompany—*καταγινώσκειν*—*χρήσθαι*—*ύπηρετείν*—*ποιείν*—*έπιμελείσθαι*—*ἀκούειν*—*κατηγορείν*—*προστιθέναι*?

8. Translate and comment on—(1) *ἀκούει δ' οὐδέν οὐδεις οὐδενός*. (2) *είργει σε μή τοῦτο ποιείν*. (3) *οἶσθ' ὡς ποίησον*; (4) *έγώ σιωπῶ τῷδε*; (5) *τάμα δυστήνου κακά*. (6) *πεπίστευμαι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον*. (7) *έδέοντο αὐτοῦ εἶναι προθύμου*.

9. Derive from the Greek — chrysanthemum — polyglot — Catherine — mythology — petrify — tropics — pneumatics — phrenology — pyre — dropsy — chiropodist.

10. Translate—

1. He said they ought to make a golden bridge for a flying enemy.
2. He said if they had done this, they deserved punishment.
3. I will give her some of the wine I have.

LXIV.

1 Give the Feminine of—*θεράπων*—*ἱερεύς*, and the Masculine of—*σώτειρα*—*Τρωάς*—*δμῳίς*—*Κίλισσα*.

Compare—*ἐναργής*—*βαθύς*—*ἰχθυόεις*—*πλησίος*—*ἄφθονος*.

2. Give the Perfect Passive of—*ὠθέω*—*πίμπλημι*—*τελέω*—*σπένδω*—*πιπράσκω*.

3. What cases are governed by—*φείδομαι*—*τυγχάνω*—*κατηγορέω*—*διώκω*—*διάδοχος*—*στασιάζω*—*ὀσφραίνομαι*?

4. Give instances of—(1) the force of *ἔχω* with an Aorist Participle, (2) the use of *φθάνω* and *λανθάνω* with a Participle.

5. Parse—*σπείσαιμι*—*βεβώς*—*σφαγέντα*—*ὥπλισμένοι*—*ἦξα*—*ἔμολον*—*ἄραρε*.

6. Distinguish—*φαίνεται ὢν*, *φαίνεται εἶναι*—*ἐπίσταμαι ποιῶν*, *ἐπίσταμαι ποιεῖν*—*γράφειν νόμον*, *γράφεσθαι νόμον*—*δέδοικα μὴ γένηται*, *δέδοικα μὴ οὐ γένηται*.

7. When do the Greeks omit the Article? When do they use it where we omit it?

8. Give the English of—τὸ νῦν εἶναι—ὡς ξυνελόντι εἰπεῖν—χαίρειν κελεύω—πρὸς χάριν—ἔλαθον φυγόντες—ἔστιν ὅτε—πολλοῦ δεῖ—οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις λέγων—πεφυκέναι κακός—ἧ που τετόλμηκας ταῦτα; εἴτ' ἐσίγας Πλούτος ὦν;

9. Translate—

1. O that it were in my power.
2. Those in my house are not on my side.
3. He paid them four drachmas a day.

LXV.

1. Genitive and Gender of—οὗς—ἐσθής—ἀηδών—χθών—γῆρας—ιδρώς—ἄλως—σκεῦος.

2. Give the chief tenses of—γαμέω—ὠθέω—θιγγάνω—ἔπομαι—ἀμαρτάνω—ὀφλισκάνω—ἀλίσκομαι.

3. Give the original meaning of the Greek words from which are derived—hydraulics—homœopathy—hydropathic—synonym—tropics—analogy—acoustics—heliotrope—stenography.

4. Resolve—θοῖμάτιον—τυχάγαθῇ—τᾷτιον—τῶμῳ—χῶτι—κᾶτα—τάνδρός—θάτέρου—ταῦτοῦ—οὔμοι—οὐπὶ—θῶπλα—ἡμή.

5. What is the probable origin of the augment?

6. Translate and comment on—(1) δηλὸς εἰ καταφρονῶν μου. (2) ὅπως μὴ σπαντὸν οἰκτιεῖς ποτέ. (3) οἱ θεώμενοι ἐφοβοῦντο μή τι πάθῃ. (4) σύννοιά σοι

ἡδικομένῳ. (5) ἀπέχει πεντήκοντα σταδίου. (6) ὅδ' εἴμ' ἐγώ σοι κείνος. (7) τῆς κεφαλῆς κατέαγε περὶ λίθον πεσών. (8) τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος μηνὸς λῶου.

7. Give some verbs beginning with ε which take the augment ει.

Give the chief rules for reduplication.

8. How does the Latin Alphabet differ in its origin from the Greek?

9. Translate—

1. He is afraid about his children.

2. I despise a man like you.

3. He has injured the state more than any single man.

LXVI.

1. Give the Dative Sing. of—γαστήρ—πατρίς—ἀγών—πλήθος.

Give the Gen. Sing. Fem. of — ταχύς — πεφυκός — ζῶν.

2. Compare — ἄξιος — ὁμοῖος — ἀγαθός — εὐδῖος — πτωχός.

Explain the force of the terminations: -ικός, -ινος, -σιμος.

3. Give the Aorist in use of—ἄγω—φαίνω—ἐλαύνω—ῥημι—πίνω—ὑπισχνέομαι.

4. Parse—συνειλεγμένους—περιρρήναι—περιοψόμεθα—ἵστω—ἴστω—δῶς—τιμῶτο.

5. Distinguish—οἶ, οἷ, οἷ—οἶος, οἶός, οἶος—μυρίοι, μύριοι—ἡμέν, ἡμεν—ἦν, ἦν—περί, πέρι—πρὸς ταῦτα,

πρὸς τούτοις—εἴτε, εἴθε, εἴτα—ἐπίσταμαι, ἐφίσταμαι—
μὴ κλέπτε, μὴ κλέψῃς—ὃς οὐ ποιεῖ ταῦτα, ὃς μὴ ποιεῖ
ταῦτα.

6. Give the English of—ἄρ' εὐτυχεῖς ;—οὐκ ἐθέλεις
ιέναι ;—ἄρ' οὐκ εὐτυχεῖς ;—δόξαν—ἀλλὰ μὴν—κατὰ
παντός—πρὸς μητρός—σκοταῖος ἦλθεν—ἄσμενος ὑμᾶς
εἶδον—ταχύτερα ἢ σοφώτερα—ἀνὰ στόμ' ἔχειν—ὦ
οὗτος Αἴας—εὖ ἐποίησας ἀφικόμενος.

7. What do you mean by Doric and Attic futures ?
Can you mention any verbs which have a Future Middle
used passively ?

8. What is meant by a *root* ? Distinguish it from a
stem. What do you mean by an *inflection* ?

9. Translate—

1. He said that he himself was not present.

2. Take care not to do this.

3. I do not know how I am to tell you what I
think.

LXVII.

1. Decline in the Singular—γραῦς—γλυκύς, and in
the Plural μείζων.

Give the Genitive of—πνύξ—λαμπρότης—ἔπος—
λαγώς—δρῦς.

2. Give the other degrees of comparison of—ἀλγίων
—πλείστος—ὀλίγος—βέλτιστος.

3. What difference of meaning may the following with
different accents have—βιος—εἰκων—ταυτα—του—ἦν ?

4. Explain with examples the nature of the Protasis
and Apodosis of a sentence.

5. Translate and comment on—(1) ἀκούσας δὲ αὐτῶν τρυζόντων...τῶν οἰκιῶν ὑμῶν ἐπιπριαμένων. (2) οὐκ ἀνέξομαι ζῶσα. (3) οὐ σοι μὴ μεθέψομαί ποτε. (4) ἦδει ἄξιος ἂν ὦν θανάτου. (5) γραφὴν ἐδίωκε. (6) ἀμείβειν χρύσεα χαλκείων. (7) πυραμῖς μείζων πατρός. (8) ὁ μάντις τοὺς λόγους ψευδεῖς λέγει.

6. What notion generally precedes the use of *πρίν*?

Give rules for the construction of final sentences in Greek, with examples.

7. Give the Greek of—mast; sail; anchor; stern; the school of Plato; some people; with impunity; as far as was in their power; may you be happy; skilful in speaking; it being lawful; more honest than rich; fairer than any before; too heavy for a boy; we must obey him; he did it unseen; don't talk.

8. Is there any connection or similarity between the case-endings of Latin and Greek?

9. Translate—

1. He sent for his wife and her son.

2. Do not go away till I come.

3. Surely you do not say so?

LXVIII.

1. Give the Genitive and Gender of—γάλα—ἐλπίς—ἄνθος—πίναξ—κράτος—σάρξ—φέγγος—χρώς—γενειάς—χελιδών.

2. Give the chief tenses of—αἶρω—ἐπιτίθην—ἐλαύνω—σβέννυμι—ἐμπίπτω—δάκνω.

3. Quote parallel constructions or figures in Greek to the following—(1) First, he denied you had in him no right. (2) Miss Bolo went home in a flood of tears and a sedan chair.

Mention idioms common to Greek and French.

4. Translate with explanations the words—*διέκπλους* — *περίπλους*.

5. Derive — *πανουργία* — *ἀκήρατος* — *πρόφασις* — *ἄτμητος*—*ὄμαιμος*—*νεόδαρτος*—*ὑπόδημα*—*ὑποζύγιον*—*Λύκειος*—*ἀρετή*—*τρυφάλεια*.

Parse—*λελησμένη*—*ἠϋξήθητε*—*ἔζη* — *κηρυχθεῖσι*—*προὔδοσαν*.

6. Translate and comment on—(1) *ἔστιν οἷς οὐχ οὕτως ἔδοξεν*. (2) *αἰσθάνομαι ἀπατηθεῖς*. (3) *πολίτου ἀγαθοῦ νομίζεται θαρρεῖν*. (4) *οὐ κωλυόμεθα μὴ οὐ μαθεῖν*. (5) *μηδεὶς ἀγεωμέτρητος εἰσίστω*. (6) *ἀπετμήθη τὰς χεῖρας*. (7) *τὰμὰ δυστήνου κακά*. (8) *διδασκαλικὸς γραμματικῆς*.

7. Give the Greek of—so to speak; after this; in addition to this; homewards; to Rome; from Athens; to die for Greece; about the same time; on your account; by memory; as many men as possible; I have need of you; from some of the cities; such a man as you.

8. How do you explain the use of the Subjunctive in a subordinate sentence when the Optative would be more regular?

9. Translate—

1. You have a right to demand this.

2. This is the man you saw.

3. This is hard, and for men like us, impossible.

LXIX.

1. Decline—Γοργώ in the Singular, and—ἵλεως in the Plural.

Give the Dat. Plur. of—θυγάτηρ—ὅστις—τετυφώς—τυπεῖς—πῆχυς—ἡδύς.

2. Give the cognate tenses of—ῥεσθόμην—ἔγραψα—εἴλημαι—ἑάλων.

3. Can you explain rationally the rule that neuter plurals take a singular verb? Are there parallel instances in other languages?

4. Mention any points of difference between the Attic and Ionic dialects.

To what dialect belong—φαεινός—ἀμπί—ἄλιος—δα (= γῆ)—αὐτέων—βασιλῆος—κραδίη?

5. What cases follow—τυγχάνω—γεύομαι—μεστός—ἀκολουθέω—ἀρέσκω?

6. Give the English of—ἄνδρες δικασταί—κατηγορεῖν τί τινος—καταγινώσκειν—μείζον ἢ κατ' ἀνθρώπον—ὅπως ἄριστα—ὑπὸ σάλπιγγος—ὅσον γ' ἔμ' εἰδέναι—εἷ τις καὶ ἄλλος—οὐχ ἥκιστα—ἀλγείν τινί—ἔστιν ἵνα—ὀνομαστί—εἰ γὰρ ὄφελον θανεῖν—χαῖρε.

7. Show the connection between the personal endings of the verbs, and the personal pronouns.

8. Explain, with examples, the terms—dynamic change—phonetic change—assimilation—dissimilation—onomatopœia.

9. Translate—

1. He was evidently lying.
2. You act strangely in giving us nothing.
3. We must consider which of the two laws is the better.

LXX.

1. Give the Gen. and Acc. Sing. of—γέλως—ὄρνις—τέρας—έκών—έστώς—ίλεως.

2. Compare—γεραιός—μέσος—έγγύς—νέος—πρόσω—ένδικος.

Give the Positive of—χείρων—ράων—μήκιστος—λαλίστερος.

3. Give the chief tenses of—οίχομαι—θάλλω—πιπράσκω—ὄρνυμι—όνινημι—χάσκω.

4. Give a short account of the dispute concerning the authorship of the Homeric poems.

Where was Homer born?

5. How do you express an indirect command in Greek? Give an example.

6. Translate and explain, giving if possible the English equivalent of the following proverbs—(1) λύκον ιδείν. (2) λύκον πτερά. (3) υἱς πρὸς Αθηνᾶν. (4) βούς ἐν πόλει. (5) οὐ παντὸς εἰς Κόρινθον.

7. Give the English of—οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἄλλο τι ἢ φρόνιμοι;—ἐπὶ τοῦ πατρός—έξόν—οἰκιστής—παρ' ἡμαρ—μεθ' ἡμέραν—σὸς πόθος—τί παθών;—πολλαπλάσιοι ἡμῶν αὐτῶν—οὗσπερ εἶδον ἔστιν ὅπου—έφ' ὧτε—τὰ αὐτὰ πάσχω σοι.

8. Quote parallel constructions or figures in Greek to the following—

(1) Shocked like an iron clanging anvil banged with hammers.

(2) The name of Danton famous infamous.

(3) See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crowned.

9. What is the position of the augment in Greek verbs compounded with prepositions? Mention exceptions.

Explain and give examples of augments in *ει*.

10. Translate—

1. He fell unawares among the enemy.

2. I suffer the same as you.

3. They marched straight to the city.

LXXI.

1. Give the Genitive Sing. and Dative Plural of—
λέων—λεώς—ἡπαρ—γίγας—ὁδοῦς.

Give the Gender of—*σέλας—πούς—σάρξ—ῥίς—ἔαρ—ἰχθύς*.

2. How do you form the weak Aorist, Active and Passive, strong Aorist, Active and Passive, and Perfect Passive?

3. With what tenses is *ἄν* never used?

Give examples of *ἄν* with the Infinitive and Participles.

4. What is lyric poetry? Who were the chief lyric poets of Greece?

5. In what forms may a wish be expressed in Greek?

6. Distinguish — πῶς—πως, ποῖος—ποιός, σίγα—σιγᾶ, ταῦτα—ταῦτά, φυγῶν—φυγών, ὦμοι—ὠμοι—ὠμοί, ἄγων—ἀγών, βίος—βίος, εἰπόν—εἶπον, ἐγείρει—ἐγείρει, ὅμως—ὁμῶς, φόρος—φορός.

7. Are there any Greek forms which seem to point to the existence at some time of a sixth case?

8. Translate and comment on—(1) οὐ σίγ' ἀνέξει μηδὲ δειλίαν ἀρεῖς; (2) χρήματα ἠτήθησαν. (3) ἐάλωσαν προδοσίας. (4) τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι. (5) οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἀπέφυγον. (6) ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι. (7) πῶς ἄν σοι συγγενολίμην;

9. Classify the Greek Consonants according to the parts of the mouth used in their pronunciation. Explain the terms—*mute*—*nasal*—*liquid*—*sibilant*.

10. Translate—

1. The Thebans were asked for money.

2. He went away before I returned from the country.

3. I asked how many of the men he had seen.

LXXII.

1. Give the Nominatives of—γένη—ὄρνεις—ταλαί-
ναις—μείζω—νῶν—ἄττα—ἄττα.

2. What are the stems of—πειθῶ—πείθω—δελφίς—
τείχος—ὁδούς—λείπω—ἵημι—τίθημι?

3. What constructions are usual in Greek after verbs of fearing and hindering? Give examples.

4. What is the quantity of the penultimate in—*πατρός—ὑπνος—φάτνη—βρυγμός*?

What is the quantity of the penultimate of comparatives in *ίων*?

5. Derive—*συκοφάντης—ἀνήκεστος—ἡλίβατος—ἔρεβος—ἰόμωρος—ἄωτον—τανηλεγής—αἰέλουρος—ὄψον—ἱστορία—βάσκανος—ἀλαζών—ἐνδατεῖσθαι—ἀμφιλαφής*.

Parse—*ἦτιῶντο—ἀραρυίαις—σφαγῆναι—ἔνειμας—ᾤφθησαν*.

6. Translate and comment on—(1) *πολλὰ παρὰ γνώμην ἔπεσεν*. (2) *ὁ Κῦρος, ἅτε παῖς ὢν, ἤδετο τῇ στολῇ*. (3) *πῶς ἔχεις τῆς γνώμης*; (4) *χωροῖς ἀν εἴσω*. (5) *οἴσθ' οὖν ὃ δρᾶσον*; (6) *οὐ μὴ ποιήσω*. (7) *ἐδόκεε ἡ ἀπόκρισις ἐλευθερωτέρη εἶναι*.

7. Give the English of—*ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τούτῳ—ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τοῦτο—εἰρημένον—ὀφλεῖν δίκην—ἀχνύμενός περ—ἐποίησε βασιλεύων—ὁ βασιλεύων ἐποίησε—ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν—χάριν σοι οἶδα—μῶν τί σε ἀδικεῖ—δέομαι μέτρια ὑμῶν*.

8. Quote parallel constructions or figures in Greek to the following—

(1) With the innumerable sound of hymns and sacred songs.

(2) Faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.

9. Is it correct to say that the Roman Alphabet is older than the Greek?

10. Translate—

1. You must practise virtue.
2. This is the hare you saw.
3. I gave him some money on condition he would go away at once.

LXXIII.

1. Give the Genitive and Gender of—*ἔαρ*—*θέρος*—*προδότης*—*γῆρας*—*πῦρ*.

Give the stems of—*κανοῦν*—*δεσπότης*—*κόρη*—*ἔρις*—*φρήν*.

2. Give the cognate tenses of—*ἔφθην*—*ἔγνων*—*ἔάλων*—*οἶδα*—*εἶπον*.

3. Give the original meaning of the Greek words from which are derived — baptism — choir — melancholy — metaphor — monopoly — paregoric — pathos — fancy — phlegmatic.

4. Who wrote—Agamemnon — Antigone — Œdipus Rex — Alceſtis — Clouds ?

5. Contract—*ὁ ἀνὴρ*—*ἰχθύας*—*δηλόει*—*τῇ ἡμέρᾳ*—*γένεος*—*καὶ ἡ* — *οἱ ἐμοί* — *τοῦ ὕδατος* — *δηλόητε* — *Θρηῖσσα*—*τιμαίμην*—*τύπτει*.

6. Distinguish—*οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο*—*μὴ γένοιτο*, *ταῦτα*—*τάδε*, *τίς* — *πότερος*, *ἐὰν κλέψῃς* — *ἐὰν κλέπτῃς*, *ἄρχειν*—*ἄρξαι*, *θεῖναι νόμους*—*θέσθαι νόμους*.

7. Give the Greek of—more quick than prudent ; I hope to be happy ; about four hundred ships ; to oblige ; alas for my woes ; he arrived before me ; 1000 times ;

under these circumstances; about nightfall; what am I to do? what's the matter?

8. Translate and explain the construction in—(1) περιδόσθαι τῆς κεφαλῆς. (2) διπλάσιος αὐτὸς ἑωυτοῦ ἐγένετο. (3) σταῖς' ἐξ Οὐλύμποιο. (4) τὸ μειράκιον ἐγένετο καλός. (5) δέξαι χοάς μοι τάσδε. (6) οὐ γέγονεν, οὐδὲ οὖν μὴ γένηται.

9. Are there any proofs of the existence of lost consonants in Greek?

10. Translate—

1. I will prevent his going.
2. I enjoy (ἀπολαύω) the good things I have.
3. I do not know whether he is alive or dead.

LXXIV.

1. Decline—πρᾶος and σῶς.

Give the Genitive of—νεώς—ἄρσην—κηλὶς—φῶρ—πίτυς—κνέφας.

2. Compare — ἡδέως — πέρα — ἀλγεινός—ἄπονος — μάλα—πέπων—κερδαλέος—μικρός—τλήμων.

3. Show, by examples, the idiomatic use of—τί μαθών; —τί παθών; —φέρων.

4. Give instances of—iambus—spondee—trochee—tribrach—anapaest.

Explain—catalectic—hypercatalectic—caesura.

5. Give examples of the final, concessive, and conditional uses of the participle in Greek.

6. Translate and explain the construction in—

(1) Τρῶας δὲ τρόμος αἰνὸς ὑπήλυθε γυῖα ἕκαστον. (2) εὐχολῆς ἐπιμέμφεται. (3) ὄζουσι πίττης. (4) ὅπως ἄνδρες ἔσεσθε. (5) οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις λέγων; (6) εἴ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδου ἂν. (7) εἰ ταῦτ' ἐγίγνετο, ἀπέθνησκεν ἂν. (8) πόλιν ὅλην διαφθεῖραι μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτιούς.

7. Give the Greek of—in conclusion; to do a thing unseen; well, I am willing; would that I were dead; before supping; the king being willing; pray come; much greater; I heard this from you; full of fish; to touch a man; to lead by the hand; God forbid.

8. What was the article originally? In place of what pronouns is it used? Give examples.

9. What is the distinction between Gender and Sex? What were the chief methods for denoting gender employed in Greek?

10. Translate—

1. She spoke as if she knew not the facts.
2. I have no place to run to.
3. If she had been faithful, he would not have killed her.

LXXV.

1. Give the Gender and Genitive of—μέλι—σέλας—ἰχθύς—εἰκὼν—κάλως.

Form Nominatives from—γῆρα-, ῥῖν-, ἀνδριάντ-, γάλακτ-, γένεσ-.

2. When is ὅπως joined to the Future Indicative?

3. What proportion of English words are derived

from Greek roots? Mention a few of the most common roots.

4. Describe the plot of any Greek play you may know.

5. Parse—*ἴσασι—φανείην—ἐπτάμην—μεθορμιεῖ—ᾤλεσεν—ἐπιστῶ—λέλησμαι.*

6. Can you give any explanation of the non-agreement of the verb with neuter plurals?

7. Explain the formation, with reference where necessary (1) to laws of sound, (2) to structure, of—*τέτυφθε—ἔβδομος—ἐπείσθην—μέμβλωκα—πατήρ—ἴστημι—εἶην.*

8. Give the English of—*ὥς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν—τὸ νῦν εἶναι—οἱ μὴ βουλόμενοι—δίκην λαβεῖν—γραφὴ παρανόμων—τί σοι μαθήσομαι;—εὐθύς γενόμενοι—ἧ που;—νεώτερόν τι ἀγγέλλειν—σὺ δ' εἰ τίς ἀνδρῶν;—οὐδένα κίνδυνον ὄντιν' οὐχ ὑπέμειναν οἱ πρόγονοι.*

9. What is the origin of the symbol for the “rough breathing” in Greek?

10. Translate—

1. He charged the generals with folly.

2. Do you see how many we are?

3. There is no one who would not blame you.

LXXVI.

1. Mention any anomalies in the declension of—*δένδρον—δόρυ—κάρα—δεσμός—σίτος—ὄνειρος.*

2. Give the cognate tenses of—*ἔσχον—ἔβαλον—ἔβην—ἔδραν—ἔτλην.*

3. What meanings do—*μετά—ἐπί—ἀνά—ἀπό—ὑπό* bear in composition?

4. Who wrote—*Memorabilia—Hecuba—Republic—De Corona—Medea—Bacchae*?

5. What do you mean by the “vivid” use of the Conjunctive instead of the Optative? Give an example.

6. Translate and comment on—(1) *ὅπως οὖν ἔσεσθε ἄνδρες ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας.* (2) *πρὸς τῶν ἐχόντων τὸν νόμον τίθης.* (3) *δυσάλγητος γὰρ ἂν εἴην τοιάνδε μὴ οὐ κατοικτεῖρων ἔδραν.* (4) *ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἐπ’ ἀρρήτοις γε τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις.* (5) *ὄρα μὴ οὐχ οὕτω ταῦτ’ ἔχει.* (6) *δυνατώτεροι αὐτοὶ αὐτῶν ἐγίγνοντο.* (7) *οὐκ εἰς ὄλεθρον;* (8) *καθήμεθ’ ἄκρων ἐκ πάγων.*

7. Give the Greek of—many wicked men; none of the Greeks; to be in want of money; to envy any one anything; eager for (*ἐπιθυμητικός*) honourable things; we have no ships; more powerful than ever; in heaven’s name; we must go; he uses the books he has; he came before us.

8. In what sense is it true that *ἄν* is never properly joined to the Subjunctive?

9. Show the connection between the personal endings of the verbs and the personal pronouns.

10. Translate—

1. When you had the power to make peace, why did you choose war?
2. The tyrants laid down laws for the state.
3. Would that the Greeks had conquered.

LXXVII.

1. Mention any peculiarity in the declension of—
ὄρνις—υἱός—πρεσβευτής—ἄμνός.

2. Give the chief tenses of—αὐξάνω—βλώσκω—δέω
(want)—καίω—κάμνω—μέλω—οἶομαι.

3. Derive—φρουδος—νεφεληγερέτης—αἰχμάλωτος—
αὐθάδης—ἀργία—βλέφαρον—ἄρδην—ὑποβλήδην.

4. Give some account of the stage, the scenery, the actors, the chorus of a Greek theatre.

5. How can you classify the Greek irregular verbs?

6. What do you mean by—pleonasm—zeugma—
anacoluthon—hysteron proteron—crasis—hiatus? Give examples.

7. Translate and comment on—(1) οὐ μὴ προσοίσεις
χεῖρα, βακχεύσεις δ' ἰὼν, μηδ' ἐξομόρξεις μωρίαν τὴν σὴν
ἐμοί; (2) πολλοὺς ἀγῶνας ἐξιὼν. (3) ἀπήλλαγμα
τῆς νόσου. (4) χεῖρας νιψάμενος πολιῆς ἀλός. (5) ἐμὰ
κῆδεα θυμοῦ. (6) ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἔφασκεν εἶναι Διὸς
υἱός. (7) οὐκ ἄρα σωφροσύνη ἂν εἴη αἰδώς.

8. Give the English of—οἱ πρὸς αἵματος—ἐπιψηφίζειν
—εἰσφέρειν νόμον—ψήφισμα—πεντήκοντα μάλιστα—
ὑπάρχει μοι—θαυμαστός ὅσος—ἔχε—οὐκ ἔχω—κακῶς
πάσχω—λύπην ποιεῖσθαι—πράττε ἀνύσας τι—ἐξόν—
τί φῶ ἀπορῶ.

9. Translate—

1. He finished his oration in the best possible
way.

2. How much is this horse worth ?
3. I will not cease fighting till I have conquered the enemy.

LXXVIII.

1. Give the Gen. of—Ἑρμῆς—ἡπαρ—ἔγχελυς—γλυκὺς—σκιόεις.

Form the Feminine of—Τρώς—θεός—δμῶς—Κίλιξ—αὐλητής.

2. Compare—ἀπλοῦς—εὐκλεῶς—δύστηνος—ταχέως—ἀγαθῶς.

3. Discuss the value of the Dual in Greek.

4. Show by examples the difference between ὥστε with the Infinitive and with the Indicative.

5. What do you mean by Pastoral Poetry ? Who were the chief Greek pastoral poets ?

6. Write out the—

Imperfect Indicative Active of προΐημι.

Present Conjunctive Active of δουλόω.

Weak Aorist Imperative Middle of σημαίνω.

Perfect Indicative Passive of ἐλαύνω.

7. Comment on the tenses in—(1) κατέβη λαΐλαψ καὶ συνεπληροῦντο. (2) κρείσσον γαμῆσαι ἢ πυροῦσθαι. (3) μὴ τύψης. (4) Κύριε, σύ μου νίπτεις τοὺς πόδας ; (5) γῇ νοσεῖ πάλοι. (6) ἀπαγγέλλετε ὅτι ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν βασιλέα. (7) τί μ' οὐ λαβὼν ἔκτεινας εὐθὺς ὡς ἔδειξα μήποτε ; (8) καὶ λέκτρ' ἐπήνεσ', ἥνικ' ἂν διδῶ πατήρ.

8. Give the Greek of—half the time ; to touch a

corpse; without these things; what have I to do with you? would that; we must persuade him; the city of Athens; what am I to say? the men of old; doing good to all is noble; ten at a time; what folly!

9. Translate—

1. It is not like a just man to do such things.
2. He rejoiced that the citizens were rich.
3. Do you know how many there are of the enemy?

LXXIX.

1. Form patronymics from — Ἰππότης — Πηλεύς — Κρόνος — Νηρέύς.

Form the diminutives of — μείραξ — ἀνὴρ — κύων — πόλις.

2. Name the chief temporal conjunctions in Greek. Lay down general rules with regard to their use.

3. Parse — πυθολάτο — πεπονθότα — κιχῆναι — ἐφήψω — ὄφθην — γνούς — ἦξα.

4. Name the chief speeches of Demosthenes. Who was his great antagonist?

5. Show by examples the great importance of the Article in Greek.

6. Translate and comment on—(1) μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα πεπονθότας. (2) πῶς ἀγῶνος ἤκομεν; (3) εἰ μὴ ταῦτά ἐστι, οὐδὲ τάδε. (4) οὐ σίγα μηδὲν τῶνδ' ἐρεῖς κατὰ πτόλιν; (5) λέγουσα μηδὲ δρῶσα. (6) κατεστρέψατο τὸν Μῆδον. (7) μή με δουλείας τυχεῖν. (8) χαίρειν πολλὰ τὸν ἄνδρα Θυώνιχον.

7. Give the English of—τιθέναι νόμον—τίθεσθαι νόμον—ἀποχειροτονεῖν νόμον—προῖκα—προὔργου—οὐχ ὑπισχνέομαι—οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπου—τί ἔχων;—ὀλίγου δεῖν—ὅπλα πλέω ἢ κατὰ τοὺς νεκρούς—κατὰ κράτος.

8. Comment on the use of the tenses in—τοὺς μὲν οὖν πελταστὰς ἐδέξαντο οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐμάχοντο, ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἦσαν οἱ ὀπλῖται, ἐτράποντο, καὶ οἱ πελτασταὶ εὐθὺς εἶποντο.

9. What use did the Greeks make of the Dual? What traces of a Dual do we find in Latin and English?

10. Translate—

1. The inhabitants gave up their city to the Lacedaemonians to guard.
2. He came before I was ready.
3. They are so foolish as to prefer war to peace.

LXXX.

1. Give examples of Epic forms in the declension of—κύων—πόλις—γόνυ—κάρα—πολύς—ἐγώ—σύ—ὅστις.

2. Give the chief tenses of—ῥέω—πλέω—πιπράσκω—σπεύδω—ὑπισχνέομαι—φθάνω—χανδάνω.

3. Who wrote—Antigone—Choephoroe—Wasps—Electra—Medea?

Derive—νήπιος—ἄλοχος—νόμος—μυαιφόνος—νηλεής—εὐφρόνη—ληλατεῖν—φθισίμβροτος—ᾧδαξ.

4. Give the rules and examples for the use of πρίν.

5. Give the English equivalents for the following proverbs—(1) *ξυρεῖν λέοντα*. (2) *ἡλιξ ἡλικά τέρπει*. (3) *γραῶν ὕθλος*. (4) *Μυσῶν ὁ ἔσχατος*. (5) *σοὶ εἰς κεφαλὴν*.

6. Translate and comment on—(1) *τῷδε δ' οἴχομαι*. (2) *πρὸς τὸ πῦρ καθήμενος*. (3) *οὐ μὴ προσοίσῃς χεῖρα, βακχεύσεις δ' ἰών*; (4) *τὰ αὐτὰ πάσχω σοί*. (5) *φοίνικος αἱ θύραι ἦσαν*. (6) *οὐ γὰρ εἶχεν ἡδὺν τὸν τρόπον*.

7. Explain the ellipse in—*ῥεῖ—νίφει—χαλεπὰ τὰ καλά—οἱ ἔχοντες—οἱ Σωφρονίσκου—ἐς κόρακας—πρὸς σὲ γονάτων*.

8. "The Concrete is often used in Greek where we should use the Abstract noun." Explain and illustrate this.

9. How many cases are there in the original Indo-European language?

Which case is thought to be the oldest, and why?

10. Translate—

1. They besought him to be zealous.
2. He continues doing this.
3. I should like to ask who this is.

LXXXI.

1. Give examples of Homeric forms in the conjugation of verbs.

Give the Attic forms of—*πολέμοιο—νῆας—δεξιτερῇ—τάμνω—πλεῖνες—γα—ὄππατα—ἀμπί—ἔτυφθεν*.

2. Form into one word—*τὰ ἀγαθὰ—τὰ ἐμά—τῇ*

ἡμέρα—τὸ ὄνομα—τὸ αἷτιον—τῷ αὐτῷ—καὶ ἐγώ—καὶ εἶτα—οἱ ἄνδρες—τοῦ ἀνδρός.

4. Give the original meaning of the Greek words from which are derived — apostrophe — etymology — asteroid — bishop — priest — church — intoxicate — sycophant — hypocrite — tragedy — agony — symptom.

5. Write the—

3rd Person Singular of the Aorist Indicative of αἶρέω.

3rd Person Plural of the Perfect Indicative Passive of φαίνω.

3rd Person Plural of the Aorist Optative Active of αἶρω.

2nd Person Plural of the Aorist Imperative Middle of λύω.

6. Distinguish—σπένδω, σπένδομαι—ἄρ' οὐκ ἐστὶν ἀσθενής ; ἄρα μὴ ἐστὶν ἀσθενής ;—μισθοῦν, μισθοῦσθαι — δανείζειν, δανείζεσθαι — τιμωρεῖν, τιμωρεῖσθαι — ἀμύνειν, ἀμύνεσθαι.

7. Classify the Greek declensions under the heads—*Vowel-declension* and *Consonant-declension*.

8. Give the English of—ὁξὺν ἔχει τὸν πέλεκυν—ἐκεῖ γενοίμην—βούλει μένωμεν ;—τί φῶ ἀπορῶ—πράττε ἀνύσας—πρὸς τῶν ἐχόντων—γράφεσθαί τινα δειλίας—ἐφ' ᾧ συγῆσει—ἐπὶ τῶν τριάκοντα—ὅπως ἀνὴρ ἔσει—διωμόςσω ἐν τῇ ἀντιγραφῇ.

9. What is the force of conditional sentences with—

εἰ and the Indicative in protasi ; the Optative with ἄν in apodosi ;

εἰ and the Optative in protasi; the Indicative in apodosi;

ἐάν with the Subjunctive in protasi; the Optative with ἄν in apodosi;

εἰ and the Optative with ἄν in protasi; the Indicative in apodosi.

Give examples.

10. Translate—

1. They are too young to know.
2. He was at a loss what to do.
3. He says he will not come unless you go away.

LXXXII.

1. Give the Genitive Sing. of — μνᾶ — πραύς — Περικλῆς—ἡχώ—θυγάτηρ—ὄρος—ὄστις—ὕβρις.

2. Give the Imperfect of—ρίπτω—εἶργω—πτήσσω—ἐπαινέω—αὐξάνω—προβαίνω—περιαλγέω.

3. Lay down the rules for the tense and mood of dependent clauses in indirect speech.

4. Explain the words — strophe—antistrophe—prologue—epilogue—episode—exode—protagonist.

5. Explain the meaning of the prefixes—ἡμι-, ἀ-, νη-, δυσ-, ἐρι-, δα-.

6. Distinguish—

- (1) πρὶν δειπνεῖν, πρὶν δειπνήσαι, πρὶν δεδειπνηκέναι.
- (2) αἰσχροὶ καὶ πολλὰ, πολλὰ καὶ αἰσχροί.
- (3) τὸ οὐκ ἀγαθόν, τὸ μὴ ἀγαθόν.

7. Translate and comment on—(1) τί μ' οὐ λαβὼν ἔκτεινας εὐθύς, ὥς ἔδειξα μήποτε ἑμᾶντὸν ἀνθρώποισιν, ἔνθεν ἢ γεγώς ; (2) οὐτ' ἂν δυναίμην μήτ' ἐπισταίμην λέγειν. (3) πείθοι' ἂν εἰ πείθοι', ἀπειθοίης δ' ἴσως. (4) οὐκ οἶδ' ἂν εἰ πείσαιμι. (5) κτείνει με χρυσοῦ τὸν ταλαίπωρον χάριν ξένος πατρῶος, καὶ κτανὼν ἐς οἶδμ' ἄλὸς μεθ' ἡχ' ἵν' αὐτὸς χρυσὸν ἐν δόμοις ἔχῃ. (6) μένοιμ' ἂν ἤθελον δ' ἂν ἐκτὸς ὧν τυχεῖν. (7) οὐ μὴ προσοίσεις χεῖρα, μήδ' ἄψει πέπλων ;

8. Give the Greek of—no one said anything ; I deny I did it ; clever at finding ; he came on the third day ; owing to his absence ; as far as I know ; to suffer punishment ; I repent ; three times a day ; some time ago ; no wonder that ; may you live long ; shall we sing or be silent ? to rate highly ; to exact money from anyone.

9. Translate—

1. I fear he will die.

2. I fear he will not die.

3. I know you are glad to hear I am happy.

LXXXIII.

1. Give the Genitive of—πνύξ—χαρίεις—ἄκων—ἐγκρατής—μῦς—μέθυ.

Compare—πλησίος—κλέπτῃς—γλυκύς—πένης—ἔνδοξος.

2. Give the chief tenses of—χαίρω—χάσκω—χέω—στέφω—μιαίνω.

Notice any peculiarities in the contractions of—πλέω—ζάω.

3. What class of verbs in Greek require a participial construction?

4. The word αἰόλος is used as an epithet of night, of wasps (μέσον αἰόλοι), of worms, of a shield, of smoke, of a falsehood. Can you trace any common meaning?

5. Is "telegram" a good compound? If not, state your reasons.

6. Account for the Optative in—(1) ὁπότε προσβλέψειε τινα. (2) οὐκ ἂν ἀπέλθοιμ' ἀλλὰ κόψω τὴν θύραν. (3) ποῖ τις ἂν φύγοι; (4) ὦ παῖ, γένοιο πατὴρ εὐτυχέστερος, τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ὅμοιος· καὶ γένοι' ἂν οὐ κακός. (5) ὅσους ἴδοι.

7. Give the English of—διαπίνω—κατὰ πόδα—κατήγαγον τὰς ναῦς—οὐ μὴ γένηται τοῦτο—εἰς τὸ παραντίκα—ἐπὶ τινι εἶναι—τὰ ἐκ τῶν πολεμίων—τί σοι χρώμαι; τῶν ἀλαζονευμάτων—ἐπὶ τεσσάρων—χρήματα ἠτήθησαν—οὐκ ἐῷ—προὔργον—προῖκα.

8. To what extent do the Greek verbs admit of classification?

9. Explain what you mean by "Grimm's Law." Take the following words, and show how their correspondents in Latin and English exemplify the rule:—χῆν—θήρ—γένος—καρδία—τρίς—πούς.

10. Translate—

1. They blessed (μακαρίζω) the mother in having such children.
2. What prevents our starting at once?
3. I do not envy you this present.

LXXXIV.

1. Write out the—

Pluperfect of οἶδα.

Aorist Active of ἀφίημι.

Imperative of εἶμι.

2. Write down the first person singular of the Future Indicative Active, according to Attic usage, of—
ἄδω—ἀναλίσκω—γελῶ—ἔρχομαι—ἐσθίω—ἔψω—ζῶ—
κατέχω—ὄμνυμι—ὀφλισκάνω—νοσφίζω—πίνω—
πλάττω—σιωπῶ—χαίρω—χέω—ὠθῶ.

3. Explain and give examples of the four forms of conditional sentences in Greek.

4. Contract—δηλόητε—αἰδῶα—τύπτεαι—τιμάης—
ιχθύας.

Parse — ἀπεχθήσει — ἐξελαῖ — καθείσα — ἥψω —
εἰρήσθω.

5. Translate the following proverbs into idiomatic English — Διὸς Κόρινθος — Δήμνια ἔργα — δεύτερος πλοῦς—κολοιὸς ποτὶ κολοιόν—ὦς πρὸς Ἀθηνᾶν.

6. How do you explain the apparent use of ἄν with the Subjunctive?

7. Translate and comment on—(1) ἐὰν ταῦτα λέξης, ἡμαρτες. (2) τί ληρεῖς ἔχων; (3) μέθες με πρὸς θεῶν χεῖρα. (4) πρὸς τί δυσλόγιστον ὧδ' ἦξεν χέρα; (5) Φίλιππος δὲ εὐρέθη εἰς Ἄζωτον. (6) ὁ δὲ Ἰωάννης διεκώλυεν αὐτόν.

8. Give the Greek of—to pass a law; to reject a law; thick with trees; half the time; heaven forbid; many great horses; no Greek; more honest than rich; half

the money; two hundred at a time; to charge a man with cowardice; this will not happen; the men of old; how so? by sea; by the sea; in the time of Xenophon.

9. How do you get the present stem of a Greek verb? Form present stems from—δο—λαθ—πι—ικ—βλαβ—τεκ—φαν—πραγ.

10. Translate—

1. If you had not done this, I should not have gone.
2. You desire things too great for a man.
3. These things happened about the same time.

LXXXV.

1. Form into one word—τύχη ἀγαθῇ—ἡ εὐγένεια—ὁ ἐπί—ὁ οἶνος—ἐγὼ οἶδα—οἱ ἄνδρες—τοῦ ἑτέρου—τοῦ αὐτοῦ—οἱ ἐμοί—καὶ εἶτα.

2. Explain the figures in the following—(1) γάλα ὑμᾶς ἐπότισα, οὐ βρώμα. (2) κόμαι χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι. (3) βοτὰ καὶ λείαν. (4) ὄγκον ὀνόματος μητρῶον.

3. Illustrate the various forces of—διά—ἐπι—κατά—παρά, as governing different cases, and in composition with verbs.

4. What method of dating did the Greeks use?

5. Write in the singular—

Perfect Passive of φαίνω.

Imperative of οἶδα.

Present Subjunctive Active of τιμάω.

6. Analyse the forms—ποιμήν—λόγους—ἥδειν—ἐπεπήγειν—ἐλέλυντο.

7. "Prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections are, in regard to their origin, neither more nor less than adverbs." Explain this.

8. Give the English of—*ᾧσαι ἡμέραι—οὗτος, τί ποιεῖς ; —πῶς ἂν ὀλοίμην ; —πόρρω τῆς ἡλικίας εἶναι—τριῶν ἐτῶν εἶναι—ἄγειν χειρός—δίκην ἐπιθεῖναι—δίκην ἔχειν —τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης—κακῶς πᾶσχειν—ὥς ὥφελε τοῦτο ποιῆσαι—τούτων ἐγὼ εἶην.*

9. Why should there be no first person dual in the Active Verb?

10. Translate—

1. This being so, I will go away.
2. I am deliberating how to escape you.
3. If this be so, I will go away at once.

LXXXVI.

1. Give the Dative Plural of—*δαίμων—τραχύς—ἄλως—θεράπων—πλήρης.*

Compare—*ἀτρεμής—καλῶς—ἄσμενος—σχολαῖος.*

2. What notion is conveyed by the use of *ὥς—ἵνα—ὅπως*, with the past tenses of the Indicative?

3. Explain the terms—*ἔφεσις—γεωμόροι—προβούλευμα—πυλαγόροι—μὴν ἰστάμενος.*

4. Give a short account of the dress of actors in a Greek play.

Translate and explain—

Grande sonant Tragici : Tragicos decet ira Cothurnos ;
usibus e mediis Soccus habendus erit.

5. Give some account of a Greek dinner—the host, the guests, the food, the service, the amusements.

6. Translate and comment on—(1) τί δῆτα ποίμναις τήνδ' ἐπεμπίπτει βάσιν; (2) ἡ ἀλὸς ἡ ἐπὶ γῆς. (3) τὰ γὰρ τοιαῦτα οὐτ' ἐγίγνετο οὐτ' ἂν ἐγένετο. (4) τὰ ἂν γιγνόμενα. (5) δυσάλγητος γὰρ ἂν εἶην τοιάνδε μὴ οὐ κατοικτείων ἔδραν. (6) καὶ μοι δὸς τὴν χεῖρα.

7. Give the Greek of—founder of a colony; to vote; to accuse anyone of anything; the prosecutor; the defendant; to levy troops; to march in a square; 2,300; one hundred and first; three fourths; two thirds; how are we off for money?

8. Explain the force of μή in the following passages—(1) μὴ σοὶ δοκοῦμεν τῇδε λειφθῆναι μάχῃ; (2) μὴ παρῆς τὸ μὴ οὐ φράσαι. (3) οὐ μὴ δυσμενὲς ἔσει φίλοις; (4) οὗτος σὺ, ποῖ θεῖς; ἐπὶ καδίσκους. μῆδαμῶς.

9. Explain the origin of the name Digamma.

10. Translate—

1. He declared that he would not go away unless he received a present.
2. How could I please such people?
3. You shall not do this.

LXXXVII.

1. Give the Imperfect of—έάω—έλκύνω—έρπω—έχω—όράω—αίρέω—έπομαι—καθίζομαι.

2. Give examples of verbs with tenses derived from various stems.

In what special point do verbs in *-μι* differ from verbs in *-ω*?

3. Give the original meaning of the Greek words from which are derived—tragedy—comedy—clergy—apostasy—embrocation—zeal—zest.

4. Explain the origin and meaning of the following proverbs—(1) Διὸς Κόρινθος. (9) αἰὲν κολοιοὺς παρὰ κολοιόν. (3) Μυσῶν λεία. (4) ἦλφ ὁ ἦλος.

5. Distinguish — διαθήκη, ἐπιδιαθήκη — προόμνυμι, ἐξόμνυμι—ἀπαγγελία, ἐπαγγελία, εἰσαγγελία—κατασκευή, παρασκευή—ἀπόδειξις, ἐπίδειξις, ἔνδειξις—διομολογεῖσθαι, ἀνθομολογεῖσθαι—ἀπορεῖν, ἀπορεῖσθαι—πρόκλησις, πρόσκλησις—ἐπίδικος, ὑπόδικος—ἐμνήσθην, μέμνημαι—καθ' ἡμέραν, μεθ' ἡμέραν—κατὰ χθονός, κατὰ χθόνα—ἐπὶ κεφαλῇ, ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς—ἂ οὐκ οἶδα, ἂ μὴ οἶδα.

6. Assign to their dialects the following forms—δέκομαι—φιλέει—ἰππότα (*nom.*)—φάμα—πόκα.

7. Classify Greek verbs according to the mode in which the Present-stem is formed from the Verb-stem. Are there any verbs in which the additional element introduced in the Present-stem is proved to have a particular meaning?

8. Give the English of—ὅσον οὐ παρόντα πόλεμον—ἔφη σπουδάζειν—οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις; δέον—οἱ ἕτεροι—πολλὰ ὑπηρετεῖν—αὐτοὶ ἐσμεν—πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι—παρ' οὐδὲν ποιεῖσθαι—πράττειν πολλά.

9. Show that in Greek the dual became a mere "luxury of language."

10. Translate—

1. I wonder that you are here.
2. I think I could have done this.
3. Fear the gods, honour your parents, obey the laws.

LXXXVIII.

1. Give the Perfect Infinitive Passive of—περιστέφω—πράττω—κομίζω—καταφθείρω—ἐγκαλύπτω.

2. How many letters were there originally in the Greek alphabet? What letters afterwards became obsolete? What letters were afterwards introduced?

3. "*I don't know nothing*" is the relic of a classical idiom. Explain and illustrate this.

4. Who wrote the—Knights, Electra, History of the Peloponnesian War, Politics, Cyropaedeia?

5. Explain the figures in—(1) Φίλιππος εὐρέθη εἰς Ἄζωτον. (2) φίλε τέκνον. (3) πυραμὶς πατρὸς μείζων. (4) δεινὴ δὲ κλαγγὴ γένετ' ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο.

6. Explain—ἀπαγωγή—ἀπογραφὴ—ἐπωβελία—παραγραφὴ—πρόκλησις—ἀγὼν τιμητός—ἀγὼν ἀτίμητος—τέλος—εἰσφορά—ἐπίδοσις—τριηραρχία.

7. Translate and comment on—(1) ἀμφὶ σοῦνεκα. (2) οὐκ ἂν γενοίμην Ἡρακλῆς ἄν. (3) ὅπως μὴ σαυτὸν οἰκτιεῖς ποτέ. (4) μὴ λαβεῖν ἐξαρνούμενος. (5) οὐχ οἶός τε εἰμὶ μὴ οὐ λέγειν. (6) τῶν σῶν ἀδέρκτων

ὁμμάτων τητῶμενος. (7) διπλήσιος ἐγένετο αὐτὸς ἐωυτοῦ.

8. Give the Greek of—to bivouac; to serve as a mercenary; the intervening time; the morrow; the parts about Thrace; by land and sea; he came of his own accord; men and all; at their house; homewards; in three days; see that you don't run away.

9. Trace the connection of χελιδών and hirundo; λείπω and linquo; ζύμη and jus; εὔω and uro; ἐλαχὺς and levis; εἴκοσι and viginti; ἀστήρ and stella.

Give some account of the derivation of ὥς—ἵνα—ὅτι—ἅπαξ—οὐ—ὅθεν.

10. Translate—

1. Oh that I might live more happily.
2. Kindly come in.
3. No one that is not foolish would do such a thing.

LXXXIX.

1. Give the chief parts of—φθάνω—κάμνω—γηράσκω—ζεύγνυμι—ἔπομαι.

2. Give a brief account of the way in which a Greek citizen passed his day—his work, his meals, and his dress.

3. Show how the cases with which they are constructed modify the force of the Greek prepositions.

4. What kind of propositions are expressed by the past tenses of the Indicative with ἄν?

5. Explain the characteristic differences between English and Greek composition.

6. Show how the following are imitations of Greek idioms—(1) The then king. (2) Thine often infirmities. (3) She knew not eating death.

7. Explain why Greek has no ablative.

8. Explain the force of the Dative in the following passages—(1) αὐταῖσιν ἀρβύλαισιν ἀρμόσας πόδα. (2) Ὁρέστην ἐξεδεξάμην πατρί. (3) ὅς γε αὐτῇ οὐδὲ πρόβατα οὐδὲ ποιμένα γιγνώσκεις. (4) Ἀχαιοῖσιν δὲ μέγα σθένος ἔμβαλ' ἐκάστω καρδίῃ.

9. Give the English of—οἱ ἔχοντες—τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα—τὸ ἕτερον στράτευμα—τὰ τῆς τύχης—πράγματα ἔχειν—λέγοιμ' ἄν—τίς ἄν εὕρην;—εἰς πολλὴν ἀπορίαν καθεστηκέναι—πλημμελεῖν—σπουδαῖόν τι πράττειν—οὐ μὴ πεσεῖ;

10. Translate—

1. Whenever he stayed in the city, he used to come to our house.
2. Would he were here.
3. Do not say what is not true.

XC.

1. Give the feminine of—σωτήρ—Τρώς—Κίλιξ—Ἕλλην.

Form diminutives from—παῖς—γνώμη—χιτών—νεανίας.

2. What is the usual construction after—μέλλω—

H

ἐλπίζω — δοκέω — δοκεῖ — ὑπισχνέομαι — διατελέω ?
Give examples.

3. Parse—ἄρειαν—λελησμένη—τλήθι—σύνηξαν—ἥσθησαν.

4. What important difference in dialect exists between the language of the dialogue and that of the chorus in a Greek play ? Can you account for this ?

5. Explain — δίκη — γραφή — ἐκκλησία — ἄρχων — δικαστής — ιδιώτης — εὐθυναί — βάσανος — ἀτιμία.

6. Translate and comment on—(1) ἐγὼ σιωπῶ τῷδε ; (2) τί μ' οὐ λαβὼν ἔκτεινας εὐθύς, ὥς ἔδειξα μήποτε ἔμαντὸν ἀνθρώποισιν ἔνθεν ἦν γεγώς ; (3) οὐχὶ συγκλείσεις στόμα, καὶ μὴ μεθήσεις αὐθις αἰσχίστους λόγους ; (4) ὃν ἴδοι ἐκόλαζεν. (5) ἐσθῆτα δι' ἣν ἂν μάλιστα ἡ ὥρα διαλάμπῃ. (6) πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἦσθετ' ἡδίκημένη. (7) εἶμι τλημονεστάτην ὁδόν.

7. Give the Greek of—to put to the vote ; to propose a law ; to win one's case ; to lose one's case ; what's the matter ? this being so ; about night-fall ; to enter secretly ; I don't know who he is ; near the city.

8. Give the etymology of the following words—δίκη — ὄρμος — εὐκηλος — δίπλαξ — δραχμή — θυμός — ἴδιος — Ἀμφιτρίτη — στραγγεύεσθαι — γνωσιμαχέω — εἰλικρινής — ἱερομνήμων.

9. What does Comparative Philology show to be the relation between Latin and Greek ? Illustrate.

10. Translate—

1. I am coming to aid you.
2. I fear we shall all be slain.
3. He denied he was the man.

XCI.

1. Form patronymics from — Ἀτλας — Νέστωρ — Κρόνος.

Form substantives from — σώζω — οἰκέω — κρίνω — γράφω — ποιέω.

2. Explain and give illustrations of the use of ἄν with the Infinitive and Participles.

3. Show by an example the difference between οὐδέ and οὔτε.

4. Derive from the Greek—church—priest—litany—liturgy—squirrel—synagogue.

5. What was the original seat of the Aryan race? Name the principal languages of the Aryan family.

6. Show how contingency is much more clearly defined in Greek than in English.

7. Give the English of—*ἰστία αἰρέσθαι—ἂν θεὸς ἐθέλῃ—τί ληρεῖς ἔχων;—ἄμα φεύγοντες—ταῦτ' ἂν ἐγένετο—ὥς τάχιστα ποδῶν εἶχον—ἀμελῶς ἔχειν—ὥς ὀργῆς ἔχω—πῶς ἔχομεν χρημάτων;—χάριν σοὶ οἶδα ἀνθ' ὧν ἦλθες.*

8. Analyse the following words into their component parts—*ἔγνων—φημί—ἔχεα—εἵληφα—πίπτω—ἡγαγον—εἶην—κλαίω—ἐχθαίρησι—ἐλάσσων—ἐμανθάνοντο—τιθεῖς—θυγγάνω—ἔπεσον—τύπτοιμι—ὀμιλήσαντες—ἐσπόμεν—γιγνομαι—εἶπον—ὕμεῖς.*

(9) Translate and explain—(1) *χρημάτων πολλῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου ἀντιτιμωμένου παρ' ὀλίγας ψήφους ἐτιμήσατε.* (2) *παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἡ πόλις ἦλθε κινδύνου.*

(3) ἡ παρ' ἐλάχιστον δὴ ἦλθε τὸ Ἀθηναίων κράτος τῆς θαλάσσης ἀφελέσθαι. (4) παρὰ πολλὴν ἐνίκων οἱ Κερκυραῖοι. (5) τὸ πρᾶγμ' ἄγειν οὐχ ὥς παρ' οὐδέν.

10. Translate—

1. He cannot prevent us from escaping.
2. I am ashamed to be a beggar.
3. He went away that no one might see him.

XCII.

1. Give the Genitive and Gender of—ὄψις—γονεύς—χῆν—στέαρ—μάρτυς—ῥαφανίς—γέρων—ἀλώπηξ—αἶξ.

2. Give the chief parts of—γινώσκω—ἀφίημι—ὀλλυμι—δείδω—πυνθάνομαι—ἐφευρίσκω.

3. Give examples of οὐ μὴ with the Future Indicative and Aorist Subjunctive, and of μὴ οὐ with the Infinitive.

4. What was the origin of the Greek Drama? Explain the words—τραγωδία—διθύραμβος—Διονύσια—χοραγός—τριλογία—σύρμα—κόθορνος—πρόσωπον.

5. On what principle do the Greeks use a Perfect when we often use a Present tense?

6. Translate and explain, giving when possible the idiomatic English of, the following proverbs—(1) ἐπὶ δυοῖν ἀγκυραῖν ὀρμεῖν. (2) κατὰ τὸν δεύτερον πλοῦν. (3) ἡ ἐπιθυμία τοῦ σίτου ὄψον.

7. Point out the faults, if any, in the following sentences in Attic Greek; correct them and give the

rule which is violated—(1) ἤκει εἰς μάχαν πρὶν ἂν ἡμεῖς ἀπέλθωμεν. (2) ἦλθον εἰς χώραν ἵνα ἡμᾶς κρατήσωσι. (3) οὐκ οἶδας τί μέλλει γίνεσθαι ἐὰν ὁδε ἔρχεται. (4) τὰ πρόβατα εἰς ἀγροὺς ἐνέμοντο.

8. What use is made of the root ES in the formation of a Greek verb?

9. Give the English of—κισσὸς ἐχόμενος δρύος—ὄρκιός σοι λέγω—πῶς γὰρ οὐ ;—ἡλίκος ἐμοί—θαυμαστὸν ὅσον προὔχωρησε—πεφυκέναι κακός—πρὸς θεῶν—ἔστιν ὅπως—βουλομένῳ ἐμοί ἐστιν.

10. Translate—

1. I hope that Cyrus will come.
2. I learnt this while yet a child.
3. I am conscious that I have been wronged.

XCIII.

1. Decline in the Singular—χοεύς—ἀπλοῦς, and in the Plural—ὠκύν—πλήρης.

2. Show by a few examples the important part which the Greek particles play.

3. Explain the figures in the following—(1) πολλὰ δ' ἄναντα κάταντα πάραντά τε δόχμιά τ' ἦλθον. (2) γάμος ἄγαμος—χάρις ἄχαρις. (3) οὐ πάνυ—οὐχ ἥκιστα. (4) ἔδοξε τοῖς Ἀποστόλοις...γράφαντες. (5) πυρὶ καὶ στεροπαῖς.

4. Distinguish—ἄττα, ἄττα—δεινά, δεῖνα—εἶδος, εἰδός—δηλοῖ, δηλοῖ—μὴ ποίει, μὴ ποιήσης—σκοπεῖν,

σκοπεῖσθαι—πολιτεύειν, πολιτεύεσθαι—εὐθύς, εὐθύ—
ὅσους εἶδεν, ὅσους ἴδοι.

5. Explain the use of the negatives in—(1) οὐτ' ἂν
δυναίμην μὴτ' ἐπισταίμην λέγειν. (2) ὅτ' οὐδὲν ὦν τοῦ
μηδὲν ἀντέστης ὑπέρ. (3) τὴν μηδὲν εἰς τὸ μηδέν.
(4) εἰ οὐκ ἀρκέσει. (5) διὰ τὴν οὐ περιτείχισιν.
(6) κρυψὸν νιν, ἔνθα μὴ ποτε τούτων πρόσεισι μηδέν.
(7) μὴ τεχνησάμενος μηδ' ἄλλο τι τεχνήσαιτο.

6. Show the force of—ἄρα—δέ γε—δήπου—τοι, and,
in answers, of—πόθεν—πώμαλα—τί μὴν—γούν—μὲν
οὖν—ὅ τι—ὅπως.

7. Parse—εἶεν—ἀφίξαι—καθεστῶτων—λεχθεῖσι—
συνθείς.

8. What are the uses of Reduplication? Give the
chief rules for Reduplication. Explain the term *Attic*
Reduplication.

9. Give the Greek of—where in the world? year by
year; 2500; fifty-first; we must do this; what have I
to do with you; I suffer the same as you; twenty at a
time; about the same time; besides; no, by Zeus; do
not do it; you shall not do it; two and a half talents;
he killed himself.

10. Translate—

1. It is clear that you despise me.
2. He seems to be sleeping.
3. He gave them some wine to drink.

XCIV.

1. Give the Genitive and Gender of—*ἐλέφας*—*ὄψ*—*γρύψ*—*φοῖνιξ*—*ἄνθος*—*πρᾶξις*—*ἰσχύς*—*γναφεύς*—*πειθῶ*—*δέπας*.

2. What was the characteristic letter of the Subjunctive mood? What Latin tenses contain traces of it? What relics of an Optative mood remain in Latin?

3. Give examples of the Optative and Subjunctive in simple sentences.

4. Explain the proceedings in a civil suit at Athens. Who were the *δισαιτηταί*, and what were their functions? Distinguish between an *ἐνδειξις*, an *εἰσαγγελία*, and an *ἀπαγωγή*.

5. What construction follows—*κάμνω*—*παύομαι*—*χαίρω*—*ἄχθομαι*—*οἶδα*—*χράομαι*.

6. In what points does the Greek of the New Testament differ from classical Greek?

7. Analyse the forms—*ἐβουλεύσαντο*—*λυθήσομαι*—*ἐπεπήγειν*—*ἐλελύκειν*.

8. Translate and comment on—(1) *ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα*. (2) *οὐ μὴ φλυαρήσεις ἔχων*; (3) *ἔρχομαι ὑμῖν ἐπικουρήσων*. (4) *ὅπως μὴ ταῦτα αὐτῷ δώσεις*. (5) *οἱ παῖδες ἐφοίτων ἐς διδασκάλου*. (6) *ἄχαλκος ἀσπιδων*. (7) *ῥᾶον φυλάττειν ἢ κτήσασθαι*.

9. Give the English of—*ἀμαχεί*—*αἰσχύνομαι ποιεῖν*—*σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς*—*ἐξὸν ἡμῖν ταῦτα ποιεῖν*—*ἵστε ἰόντα*.

—λαχὼν ὑπνου—θέσθαι ὄπλα—ὑπ' αὐτῇ τῇ πόλει—
πολλαπλάσιοι ἡμῶν αὐτῶν—βουλομένῳ ἐμοί ἐστιν—
ἄμ' ἔφ—ἔστιν ἔνθα—θαυμαστῶς ὥς—οὐκ ἔχω.

10. Translate—

1. I got hold of the wolf by the ears.
2. He has a spirit too great for a man.
3. If they were to do this they would become more powerful than ever.

XCv.

1. Give the Genitive of—εὐθύς—δίκαιος—πετρώδης—ἀμύμων.

Compare — ἐχυρός — πρῶτος — τλήμων — στενός — ταχύς.

2. Why are the terms *first* and *second aorist* misleading? Show how the Aorist is the most necessary of tenses.

3. How do the Greeks compensate for the absence of distributive numerals?

4. Show the connection between *four*, *quattuor*, and *τέσσαρες*; *two*, *bis*, and *δύο*; *twenty*, *viginti*, and *εἴκοσι*. Explain the origin of *ἐκατόν*; and examine the connection of *deus* and *θεός*; *εἷς* and *unus*; *caelum* and *κοῖλον*.

5. Distinguish between—ἄατος, ἄατος—ἄδην, ἄδην—ἀνά, ἀνα—αὕτη, αὕτή, αὕτή—βοή, βοῇ—εἷς, εἷς, εἷς—ἡρῶ, ἡρω—κακῶ, κακῶ, κακῶ—λαός, λαός—τεκνότροφος, τεκνοτρόφος.

6. How do you explain the use of the Genitive and Dative with prepositions in Greek as opposed to their non-use in Latin ?

7. Describe the dress of an Athenian citizen in the time of Pericles.

8. Translate and comment on—(1) γῆ νοσεῖ πάλαι. (2) οὐκ ἂν οἶδ' εἰ δυναίμην. (3) ὅλοιο μήπω πρὶν μάθοιμι. (4) οὐκ ἔχω ὅπως ἂν ἀπιστοίην. (5) μένοιμ' ἂν ἥθελον δ' ἂν ἐκτὸς ὧν τυχεῖν.

9. Give the Greek of—it is so ; three times a day ; he happened to be ; the then king ; the men in the city ; forcibly ; to suffer evil at anyone's hands ; regret for you ; no one said anything ; to oblige me ; far from it ; why do you keep talking ? I rejoice at this ; homewards ; at the rate of five parasangs a day.

10. Translate—

1. Unknown to myself, I have fallen into a great calamity.
2. Will you choose this when you can have such a wife ?
3. I neglect what I ought to do.

XCVI.

1. Give the Dative Plural of—κρέας—οἶαζ—θρίξ—φρήν—ῥορνις—χείρ.

Compare—ἀλγεινός—γεραιός—ἐλεήμων—ιερός.

2. Give examples of—double accusative—cognate accusative—ethic dative—genitive of value—genitive of separation.

3. Explain the derivation of—energy—axiom—hypothesis—theorem—metaphor—automatic—cyclostyle.

4. Explain and give examples of—frequentative aorist—cognate accusative—frequentative use of *ἄν*—deliberative subjunctive—anacolouthon—attraction—idiomatic uses of comparative and superlative.

5. Give some idiomatic uses of—*ἔχω*—*ποιεῖν*—*ποιεῖσθαι*—*ἐκπίπτω*.

6. Can you explain the principle of reduplication? Why is the reduplication, unlike the augment, retained through the moods?

7. Translate and comment on—(1) *φίλης γὰρ προξένου κατήνυσαν*. (2) *μὴ πρὸς βίαν ἐμοῦ κολαστοῦ προστυχῶν φύσῃ φρένας*. (3) *ἔξανεχώρει τὰ εἰρημένα* (4) *ἔμενον ἐν τῇ ἐωντοῦ τάξει ἕκαστος*. (5) *τόξων εὖ εἰδώς*. (6) *ἐγὼ δὲ καὺτῇ τῇσδε κοινωνῶ τύχης*.

8. Explain the following proverbs—(1) *ἀπωτέρω ἢ γόνυ κνήμη*. (2) *μία Μύκονος*. (3) *μῦς πίσης γεύεται*. (4) *λύκον εἶδες*. (5) *ὄνου παράκνυψις, βοῦς ἐν πόλει, ὕς ἐκώμασεν*. (6) *ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ὀρμεῖν τοῖς πολλοῖς*. (7) *κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ*. (8) *πολυπραγμοσύνη κακοπραγμοσύνη*. (9) *ὑπέρου περιτροπή*.

Give where you can the Latin or English equivalent.

9. Analyse—*φαινομένηφιν*—*ἱφι*—*τριχός*—*δήμοιο*—*ἵπποι*—*Ζεὺς*—*πατήρ*—*βίηφι*—*χαμαί*—*βασιλέως*—*νῆα*—*ἀνδράσι*—*πολίτου*—*πούς*—*τούς*—*μένους*—*πολίεσσιν*—*χαρίεσσα*.

10. Translate—

1. I gave him some of the wine I had.
2. There is nothing he will not do for money.
3. We were afraid till the Greeks sailed away.

XCVII.

1. Give the first aorist middle of—*συνάπτω*—*δίδωμι*—*νέμω*.

Give the cognate tenses of the—Present of *ἵημι*—Aorist of *ἔχω*—Perfect Imperative Passive of *λύω*.

2. "The Greeks speak of an army metaphorically as a wild beast." Explain this by giving the names of the various parts of an army.

3. Give the Greek equivalent of—(1) A fool's paradise. (3) Out of the frying-pan &c. (3) Birds of a feather &c. (4) Righteous overmuch. (5) Hear the other side. (6) Teach your grandmother &c.

4. Give rules, with examples, for the use of moods in indirect speech in Greek.

5. "The article, the demonstrative, and the relative, are merely developments of one and the same form." Explain this statement.

6. Describe the Homeric ship, *ορ*, the Homeric house.

7. Can you account for the form of the Vocative?

8. Translate and comment on—(1) *γένους μὲν ἦκει* *ὧδε τοῖσδε, Δημοφῶν*. (2) *Ἑλένην κτάνωμεν*—*Μενελέω λύπην πικράν*. (3) *θεοὶ πολῖται, μή με δουλείας*

τυχεῖν. (4) Περσικὸν ξίφος, τὸν ἀκινάκην καλέουσι. (5) πολλάκις τῆς ἡμέρας. (6) λόγοι δ' ἐν ἀλλήλοισιν ἐρρόθουν κακοὶ, φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα. (7) συμβάλλεται δὲ πολλὰ τοῦδε δείματος.

9. Give the English of—*αἰσχύνομαι ποιῶν—προβάλεσθαι τὰ ὅπλα—ἐκπίπτειν τῆς πατρίδος—προσέχειν νοῦν—ὑπὸ σάλπιγγος—σμικρόν τι ἀπορῶ—Τρῶες ἄρα—λόγου μεῖζον.*

10. Translate—

1. I will not stop until I am master of the city.
2. They marched straight for the town.
3. What possesses you to act thus?

XCVIII.

1. Give the Accusative of—*ἔρις—κόρυς—χάρις—κλείς—λίς—μῦς—'Απόλλων—ἥρως—'Ηρακλῆς.*

2. Give examples of the uses of the Infinitive in Greek.

In what cases may you have the subject of an Infinitive in the Nominative?

3. Give the verb stem of—*οἶδα—φημί—εἰμί—εἶμι—λείπω.*

4. Write two Greek conditional sentences with ellipse of the Apodosis.

5. How do you supply the passive tenses in the following—*αἰρέω—ἀποκτείνω—ἐκβάλλω?*

6. Explain the termination of the Genitive Dual in the Greek consonantal declension.

7. Translate and comment on—(1) κάλλιστον τῶν προτέρων φάος. (2) ἅπαις ἀρρένων παίδων. (3) ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξένων. (4) οὐποτε ἐξ ἐμοῦ γε μὴ πάθῃς τόδε. (5) φῆς ἡ καταρνεῖ μὴ δεδρακέναι τάδε;

8. Give the Greek of—more rich than ever; of superhuman size; to be in want of money; acting as rear guard; obey your master; on the top of the tree; of course; to set sail; to anchor; to join battle; one of the two; he came to conquer.

9. Explain the following proverbs and proverbial expressions—(1) Κορινθίοις οὐ μέμφεται τό γ' Ἴλιον. (2) λίνον λίνῳ συνάπτειν. (3) ἅ χεῖρ τὰν χεῖρα. (4) Διὸς Κόρινθος. (5) ἐν πίθῳ τὴν κεραμεῖαν. (6) δίκην ὑφέξεις καὶ ὄνος δάκη κύνα.

10. Translate—

1. Do you see, said he, the danger we are in?
2. He went away before I had returned.
3. Everyone denied that he knew him.

XCIX.

1. Give the Nominative and Accusative Plural of—*ὄρνις*—*ἰχθύς*—*ὄϊς*—*χοεύς*—*ναῦς*—*τέρας*—*ἴλεως*—*ἀληθής*.

2. What verbs require a participial construction in Greek? Give examples.

3. Distinguish—*αἰτέω*, *αἰτιάομαι*—*εἰμί*, *γίγνομαι*—*ἤκω*, *ἔρχομαι*—*βούλομαι*, *ἐθέλω*—*ὀρμάω*, *ὀρμέω*—

ἄριστον, ἄριστον—βασίλεια, βασιλεία—ὄρος, ὄρος—
ἐφεῦρε, ἔφευρε.

4. Parse—ἀλεις—ἄνωχθι—ἐλῶσι—καθεδεῖται—
κιχείω—λελάθοντο—πρίω—φανοίην—φύη—φθίμενος.

5. Illustrate the various forces of—διά—ἐπί—κατά—
παρά—as governing different cases, and in composition
with verbs.

6. Translate and comment on—(1) οἱ δ' αὐτόμαιμοι
ποῦ νεανίαι πονεῖν ; (2) ἴστω νῦν Ζεὺς αὐτὸς, ἐρίγ-
δουπος πόσις Ἥρης, μὴ μὲν τοῖς ἵπποισιν ἀνὴρ ἐποχ-
ήσεται ἄλλος. (3) εἰδῶμεν ἢ νικῶμεν ἢ νικώμεθα ;
(4) βούλει τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῖς θεαταῖσιν φράσω ; (5) ἐς
ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων
νικηθῆναι. (6) οὐκοῦν εὖ καὶ νοῦν ἐχόντως σύ τε πάντα
εἶπες καὶ ἐπηνέσαμεν ἡμεῖς.

7. With what tense of the Indicative is ἄν never
used ? When is ἄν used with the Infinitive and
Participles ? Give examples. Give rules for the
construction of final sentences in Greek with ex-
amples.

8. Give the Greek of—open quickly ; he is evidently
stealing ; he arrived first ; to pay attention to ; I will
give you some money ; they began to build ; he
happened to be present ; almost ; we must follow him ;
do not flatter me ; with four others ; on his arrival ;
you say right ; no one either saw or heard.

9. How are the terminations of the Nominative
Plural in Greek and Latin referred to one original
type ?

10. Translate—

1. He said that he was ready.
2. He said if he had had anything, he would have given it.
3. He perceived that he had fallen into danger.

C.

1. Classify the Greek consonants according to the parts of the mouth that approach each other in their pronunciation.

2. Give the chief parts of—κέλομαι—θάλλω—δέω (*bind*) — ἀνοίγω — πιπράσκω — χάσκω — ὀρνυμι — ὠνέομαι.

3. Give the terminations of—frequentative—inceptive—desiderative—causative verbs.

4. What cases follow—στρατηγέω—περιγίγνομαι—ἡγέομαι—ἐλεύθερος—ὀλιγωρέω?

5. Give examples of—attraction and inverse attraction of the relative—zeugma—hendiadys—hysteron proteron—prolepsis.

6. Explain the origin of the expressions—ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι — ἐμποδῶν — ἵνατι — οἷσθ' ὡς ποιήσον — ὡς ἀληθῶς—ὕπερφυῶς ὡς.

7. What are prepositions originally? Account for prepositions being used with more than one case, and show how their original meanings are modified by their case-endings.

8. Translate and comment on—(1) πείθοι' ἄν, εἰ

πείθοι, ἀπειθοίης δ' ἴσως. (2) εἰ δὴ τῷ σοφώτερος φαίην εἶναι, τούτῳ ἂν. (3) δυσάλγητος γὰρ ἂν εἶην τοιάνδῃ μὴ οὐ κατοικτεῖρων ἔδραν. (4) πάντα ἐξῆς ὅτῳ ἐντύχοιεν ἔκτεινον. (5) ἀλλ' ὅπως μὴ δράσεις ταῦτα. (6) τί κυπτάζεις ἔχων περὶ τὴν θύραν; (7) ἦραν τὸ τεῖχος ὑψηλόν.

9. Give the English of—ὡς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν—ἐμὲ παθεῖν τάδε—ἐλευθέρως θάνω—περιϋόντι τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ—οἷόν τε ἐστί—εἴ μοι γένοιτο φθόγγος—ὅς μὴ λέγει—οὐ μὴ μεθέψομαι—ἀλλὰ βούλομαι.

10. Translate—

1. He said they arrived before the others.
2. You cannot go away too soon.
3. If he had done this he would not be dead.

CI.

1. Explain the etymological connection of the consonantal terminations of the nominative singular of the present participle active in Greek and Latin.

2. Parse—ἐκτήσω—σφαλῆς—ἐκταθήσεται—ἀπέσβη—ἥσθητε—πραθέντα.

3. Comment on the cases in—(1) πρῆσαι πυρὸς δηϊοιο θύρετρα. (2) σῆς ἀλόχου σφαγείς. (3) ἡμέραι ἦσαν τῇ Μυτιλήνῃ ἐαλωκυῖα ἐπτά. (4) νῦν ἀγροῖσι τυγχάνει.

4. What verb-stems are represented by present stems in -ζω, -λλω, -πτω, -σσω? Give instances of each.

5. Under what conditions may the fifth foot of an iambic trimeter be a spondee, and the first foot be an anapaest?

6. Write down and accentuate each infinitive and participle of *πείθω*.

7. Define the use of the accusative absolute in Greek with the participles of *personal* verbs.

8. Determine accurately the ways in which a prohibition may be expressed in Greek. Justify or emend—

(1) οὐ σῖγ' ἀνέξει μηδὲ δειλίαν ἀρεῖς ; (2) ἴθ', ἀντιβολῶ σ', οἰκτείρατ' αὐτόν, ὦ πάτερ, καὶ μὴ διαφθείρητε.

9. Translate, with notes on points of grammar—

(1) γέροντα δ' ὀρθοῦν φλαῦρον ὃς νέος πέσῃ.

(2) φρονοῦντα γάρ νιν οὐκ ἂν ἐξέστην ὄκνῳ.

(3) θνήσκω, καλῶς μοι κατθανεῖν ἤκον βίου.

(4) σοὶ δὲ συγγνώμη λέγειν
τάδ' ἐστὶ, μὴ πάσχουσιν, ὥς ἐγὼ, κακῶς.

10. Translate into Greek—

(1) He is conscious of being stronger than you two.

(2) I happen to know that the man is more fool than knave.

(3) A just ruler ought not to make the same laws for freemen which the King of Persia would make for us, if we became slaves.

CII.

1. Give the Greek words for the parts of speech, cases, voices.

2. Parse — *ξυμβλήμενος* — *έβήσετο* — *τετράφεται*. Give the etymology of — *άργειφόντης* — *έπηετανός* — *θεουδής*.

3. Quote or invent sentences illustrating the uses of—*πάντως*—*μή* *ὅτι*—*οὐχ* *ὅπως*—*ἄλλο τι ἢ*—*οὐ* *μήν* *ἀλλά*.

4. Describe the *composition* and *object* of the Parabasis in a Greek comedy.

5. Explain — *κλεψύδρα* — *γνώμων* — *ἔνη καὶ νέα*—*δεκάτη μηνὸς ἵσταμένου* — *ένάτη μηνὸς φθίνοντος* — *ιερομνήμων*—*μήν έμβόλιμος*—*άποφράδες ήμέραι*.

6. To what dialects do the following words belong—*κῶς* — *τουτέων* — *φατί* — *έντί* — *έστάσαμες*—*μοῖσα*—*ὔμμες*—*ήλθαμεν*?

7. Translate into Greek, in five ways, *I hinder you from doing this*.

8. Translate, with notes on points of grammar—

(1) *οὐ γάρ γένοιτ' ἂν ταῦθ' ὅπως οὐχ ᾧδ' ἔχειν*.

(2) *ἀλλ' ὃν πόλις στήσειε, τοῦδε χρὴ κλύειν*.

(3) *στάσις τ' ἐν ἀλλήλοισιν ὠροθύνετο,*
οἱ μὲν θέλοντες κ.τ.λ.

(4) *τὰ λοιπὰ ἄρ' αἰτεῖ τοῦ βίου, τὰ δ' ἐν μεσῳ,*
ἢ λήσιν ἴσχεις, ἢ δι' οὐδενὸς ποιεῖ.

9. Mention the various responsive formulae used in Greek.

10. Translate into Greek—

(1) He says he will not have the boy taught anything but what he himself learnt in his boyhood.

(2) Who in our day would endure such great evils if he were allowed to fly elsewhither?

(3) The more they have, the more they want.

CIII.

1. Parse—ἐπιτριβείης — ἐξήτασαι—ἀφείσαν—ἐλῶσι — κομιεῖται—ἴστω.

2. Distinguish — νοσῆσαι, νοσεῖν — γράφειν, γράφεσθαι — δικάζω, δικάζομαι — δανείζω, δανείζομαι — μισθῶ, μισθόομαι — ποίεω, ποιέομαι — πείθειν, πείσαι.

3. Compare the constructions used with verbs of fearing in Greek and Latin.

4. Mention the most important Greek festivals.

5. Comment on the cases in—(1) ὦ μάτερ, δύστανε βίου. (2) δεῖ σε τύπτεσθαι ἴσας ἐμοὶ πληγὰς. (3) πόσου πρίωμαι σοὶ τὰ χοιρίδια; (4) ἡμῖν δ' Ἀχιλλεὺς ἄξιος τιμῆς, γύναι.

6. Explain and illustrate—allusive plurals—gnomic aorist—ingressive aorist—tmesis—apocope—proleptic use of adjective.

7. Translate, and correct if necessary—

εἰ γάρ μ' ὑπὸ γῆν...ἤκεν...

ὥς μήτε θεὸς μήτε τις ἄλλος

τοῖσδ' ἐγεγρήθει.

8. Translate, pointing out anything peculiar in the syntax—

(1) περὶ δὲ τῶν ἀδήλων ὅπως ἀν' ἀποβήσοιτο μαντευομένους ἔπεμπεν.

(2) τοῦ Ἀριστέως ἡ γνώμη ἦν τὸ μὲν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ στρατόπεδον ἔχοντι ἐν τῷ Ἰσθμῷ ἐπιτηρεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

(3) σώφρονός ἐστιν ὅστις τοῦτο νομίσῃ.

9. Explain—haplography—dittography—cleruchy—amphictyony—theoric fund—trilogy—thymele—eccyclema—proxenus—βουστροφηδόν—κοινὴ διάλεκτος.

10. Render into Greek—

(1) You were not only not able to dance, but not even to stand up.

(2) While she was alive, he treated her as a friend.

(3) He says he is at a loss how to give his daughter a dowry.

CIV.

1. Determine approximately the length of—πλέθρον—στάδιον—παρασάγγης; and the value of—τάλαντον—μνᾶ—δραχμή—ὀβολός.

2. Explain—σεισάχθεια—θήτες—ἄξονες—κύρβεις—ληξιαρχικὸν γραμματεῖον—μέτοικος—προστάτης—ναυκραρίαι—εὐπατρίδαι—θεσμοθέτης—ἡλιαία.

3. State and illustrate the rule for accumulated negatives in Greek and Latin.

4. Mention the distinctive characteristics of the Greek dialects.

5. Render into *Oratio Obliqua*—(1) εἰ εὖ ἔχεις, γέγηθα. (2) εἰ τοῦτο δρώην, μαινοίμην ἄν. (3) εἰ ἐκέϊσε ἀπῆλθον, εὖρον ἄν αὐτόν. (4) δώσω ἂ ἄν εὖρω. (5) Σύννεσις λέλοιπε τὰ ἄκρα.

6. Express in the direct form the dependent clauses contained in the following extracts—(1) ἡρώτων εἰ δοῖεν ἄν τούτων τὰ πιστά. (2) ἄνευ δὲ σεισμοῦ οὐκ ἄν μοι δοκεῖ τὸ τοιοῦτο ξυμβῆναι γενέσθαι.

7. Write out the scheme of a Tragic Senarius. Explain—anapaestic dimeter—anapaestic monometer—anapaestic dimeter catalectic—paroemiac.

8. Point out and illustrate peculiarities of syntax in the following—

(1) ἔτλα δ' οὖν θυτὴρ γενέσθαι θυγατρός,
γυναικοποιῶν πολέμων ἄρωγάν.

(2) φρυκτοὺς παρανίσχον ὅπως ἀσαφῇ τὰ σημεῖα ἢ
καὶ μὴ βοηθοῖεν.

(3) ἐπεὶ δὲ παντὸς εἶχε δρώντος ἡδονήν,
κτύπησε μὲν Ζεὺς χθόνιος.

(4) ποῖ τις φύγοι ;

9. Translate, with explanatory comment—

(1) τῶν σῶν ἀδέρκτων ὀμμάτων τητῶμενος.

(2) νεῖκος ἀνδρῶν ξύναιμον.

(3) ἐν δ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρί.

(4) κρείσσων αὐτε Διὸς γενεῇ ποταμοῖο τέτυκται.

10. Render into Greek—

(1) So far from dining, I did not even go in.

(2) I will not answer till the messenger arrives.

(3) He was so poor that he did not fear lest he should be robbed.

CV.

1. What was the origin of the Greek Drama? Explain—κομμός—στάσιμον μέλος—πάροδος—ἐπείσ-
όδιον—κορυφαῖος—χορὸν διδόναι—θεατρώνης—λογεῖον
—περίακτοι θύραι—προεδρία—κωφὸν πρόσωπον.

2. Translate, with brief notes—

(1) ἡ γὰρ νοεῖς θάπτειν σφ', ἀπόρρητον πόλει ;

(2) τὸ κάλλιστον τῶν προτέρων φάος.

(3) ταῦτα ἀπολογεῖσθε δήπου ὡς ἡμᾶς ἦττον ὑμῖν
ὀργισμένους.

(4) οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις αὐτὸν ἐξαιρήσεται
μογούντα πλευρὰ, πρὶν γυναῖκ' ἐμοὶ μεθῆ.

3. In what respects does the Greek genitive absolute differ from the Latin ablative absolute?

4. Explain and illustrate (1) the personal, (2) the im-
personal construction of verbal adjectives in -τέος.

5. Comment on the following extracts—

(1) εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώωσιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι.

(2) οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας οὐδὲ ἴδωμαι.

6. Mention as many Homeric words as you are able
that show traces of the Digamma.

7. What were the powers of the Court of Areopagus?

8. Explain—ἐρήμην ὀφλεῖν—κλητήρ—ἐξούλης δίκη

— ὑπωμοσία—ἀντιγραφὴ—ἀνάκρισις—πρυτανεία—
ἀντωμοσία—παρακαταβολή—δίκη ἀπροστασίου.

9. What do you know of—Simonides—Hecataeus—
Eupolis—Stesichorus—Tyrtaeus—Archilochus—
Theophrastus?

10. Render into Greek—

(1) He seized Cyrus with the avowed intention of putting him to death.

(2) I am surprised at this, that you once opposed the Lacedaemonians, but now are unwilling to march forth.

(3) Mind you don't tell me that twice six are ten.

CVI.

1. Quote as many passages as you can in which the Greek dramatists play on proper names.

2. Comment on the use of ἄν in the following extracts—(1) οὐτε ὄντα οὐτε ἄν γενόμενα λογοποιούσιν.

(2) νομίζοντες εἰ ταύτην πρώτην λάβοιεν, ῥαδίως ἂν σφίσι τᾶλλα προσχωρήσειν. (3) ἐφοβείτο ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ παῖς. (4) οὐκ ἂν ἡγείσθ' αὐτὸν κἂν ἐπιδραμεῖν ;

3. Explain the allusions in—

(1) οὐ δραπέτην τὸν κλῆρον ἐς μέσον καθείς,
ὑγρᾶς ἀρούρας βῶλον.

(2) οὐ Κρέοντος προστάτου γεγράψομαι.

4. Parse — τοκάς — θείω—ἡπεῖλει—ἐξείλου—χρανεῖ
—ἦμα—εἶα.

5. Translate with grammatical notes—

(1) σχολῇ ποθ' ἤκειν δεῦρ' ἂν ἐξηύχουν ἐγὼ
ταῖς σαῖς ἀπειλαῖς αἷς ἐχειμάσθην τότε.

(2) οἶομαι ἂν ἡμᾶς τοιαῦτα παθεῖν οἷα τοὺς ἐχθροὺς
οἱ θεοὶ ποιήσειαν.

(3) οὐ τὴν παροῦσαν δύναμιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων μὴ
αὐτὴν καταπλαγῇτε δείσαντες ἐπρεσβενσάμεθα.

6. Give a short account of the origin and history of
the Greek *spiritus asper*.

7. What senses have the prepositions in—παρὰ πολὺ
—διαγράφειν—περισπερχής—ἐπίκλοπος—ἐπιδανείζεσ-
θαι—συμφέρειν?

8. What dialects were spoken by Lesbians—Arcadians
—Spartans—Argives—Milesians—Rhodians?

9. Illustrate the uses of—μὲν οὖν—καὶ δὴ—εἴτ' οὖν
—αὐτως—ὁθούνεκα—καὶ μὴν.

10. Render into Greek—

(1) He asked him his object in acting unjustly.

(2) As soon as ever they came, I got up at once.

(3) The dress she wore was like that of her hand-
maids.

CVII.

1. Explain the following proverbs—Μυσῶν λεία—
Σαμίων ἀνθη—κοινὸς Ἑρμῆς—τὸν ἀφ' ἱερᾶς κινεῖν—
κενὴ μακαρία—ἀφ' ἐστίας ἄρχεσθαι.

2. Translate, with comments on the syntax—

(1) γέρων ἐκείνος ὥστε σ' ὠφελεῖν παρών.

(2) ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐ τοῦτ' ἢ χαλεπὸν, θάνατον φυγεῖν, ἀλλὰ πολὺ χαλεπώτερον πονηρίαν.

3. Explain carefully the following uses of the genitive—(1) τῆς κεφαλῆς ὅζω μύρου. (2) δειλαίε τοῦ νοῦ. (3) πῶς ἀγῶνος ἤκομεν ; (4) λαμβάνω τῆς χειρός.

4. Classify the consonants of the Greek alphabet phonetically.

5. Give examples of middle futures used passively.

6. Enumerate the Attic festivals of Dionysus. At which were the new tragedies usually brought out, and why ?

7. Translate—οὐδὲν οἶον αὐτοῦ ἀκοῦσαι—οὐ λόγῳ μὴ ὅτι δὴ ἔργῳ—τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον—τόκοι ἐπίτριτοι—οὐδενὸς ὅτου οὐ κατεγέλασεν.

8. Explain and illustrate—synizesis—aposiopesis—oxymoron—hypallage.

9. Translate, naming dialect and author—

μέμφομη δὲ κὴ λιγουρὰν Μουρτίδ' ἰώνγα
ὅτι βανὰ φοῦσ' ἔβα Πινδάραιο ποτ' ἔριν.

10. Render into Greek—

(1) If I had not known the man by whom these things were done, I should not have believed you.

(2) There is nothing to prevent you going into the city.

(3) It was worth being there, in order that you might have heard him.

CVIII.

1. Parse — ὑβρίσθαι — ἀναπεπταμένως — ῥήξειε — ἔσπαρσο — λήσει — ὁμεί — τεθῶ — ἐνείκαι — ἔστασαν.

2. Translate — ἐδιδάχθη τὸ δράμα ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Φιλοκλέους Ὀλυμπιάδι ὀγδοηκοστῇ ἔτει δευτέρῳ. πρῶτος Αἰσχύλος Ἀγαμέμνονι, Χοηφόροις, Εὐμενίσι, Πρωτεῖ σατυρικῷ. ἐχορήγει Ξενοκλῆς Ἀφιδνεύς.

3. Explain the allusions in the following passages—

(1) ὥστ' ἄρξετ' ἀνθρώπων μὲν ὥσπερ παρνόπων
τοὺς δ' αὖ θεοὺς ἀπολεῖτε λιμῷ Μηλῖφ.

(2) ἐλθοῦσά φησιν αὐτομάτη μετὰ τὰν Πύλῳ
σπονδῶν φέρουσα τῇ πόλει κίστην πλέαν
ἀποχειροτονηθῆναι τρὶς ἐν τῇ κκλησίᾳ.

4. When is the future optative used in Greek ?

5. Translate carefully (1) δέδοικα μὴ θνήσκει. (2) δέδοικα μὴ θνήσκη. (3) δέδοικα μὴ ἔθανε. (4) δέδοικα μὴ θανῇται. (5) δέδοικα μὴ θάνοι ἄν.

6. Comment upon any grammatical peculiarities in the following passages—

(1) οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτῳ
μείζονα μοῖραν νείμαιμ' ἢ σοι.

(2) οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅποιον στάντ' ἂν ἀνθρώπου βίον
οὗτ' αἰνέσαιμ' ἂν οὔτε μεμψαίμην ποτέ.

7. Classify the uses of the participle in Greek.

8. Describe the ceremonies of a Greek funeral.

9. Accentuate those parts of the regular Greek verb

which do not throw the accent as far back as it can be thrown.

10. Render into Greek—

- (1) I will not save you, not but what I will try.
- (2) Under these circumstances I refuse to go.
- (3) I am afraid that he forgot her after her death.

CIX.

1. Give the force of the adverbial terminations -δε, -ξε, -δον, -δην, -δα, -δισ, -θε, -θι.

2. Translate, illustrating syntactical peculiarities—

- (1) ὥς δὲ γυνὴ κλαίῃσι φίλον πόσιν ἀμφιπεσοῦσα,
ὥς Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐλεεινὸν ὑπ' ὄφρυσι δάκρυον εἵβεν.
- (2) ὦ ξεῖνε, μὴ θαύμαζε, πρὸς τὸ λιπαρὲς
τέκν' εἰ φανέντ' ἄελπτα μηκύνω λόγον.

3. What year of what Olympiad was 350 B.C.?

4. Describe the practice of adoption at Athens.

5. Explain — Ἑλληνοταμίαι — ἄρχων ἐπώνυμος —
θεσμοθέται — δοκιμασία — πολέμαρχος — οἱ ἑνδεκα —
χειροτονία — ἀστυνόμοι.

6. Translate—

- (1) οἱ δ' οὐ βοηθήσαντες, δέον, ὑγιεῖς ἀπῆλθον ;
- (2) εἴθε με ἔκτεινας, ὥς μήποτε τοῦτο ἐποίησα.
- (3) ἄλλο τι ἢ ἀδικοῦμεν ;

7. Derive — πανούργος — λειτουργία — λεηλατεῖν —
συκοφάντης — ὑπερφίαλος — ἀλφηστής — τραγῳδία.

8. On what grounds has Euripides been accused of lowering the dignity of tragedy ?

9. Give the force of ἀπό — διά — μετά — ἀνά in composition.

10. Render into Greek—

(1) If only I can borrow, I am willing to lend at once at high interest.

(2) Without knowing it, we were in no wise different from children.

(3) At last they think they have become very clever.

CX.

1. Translate, commenting on peculiarities of syntax—

(1) δυστάλαινά τ' ἄρ' ἐγώ, εἴ σου στερηθῶ.

(2) ἄλις κόρης εἰς θάνατος· οὐ προσοιστέος ἄλλος πρὸς ἄλλω· μηδὲ τόνδ' ὠφείλομεν.

(3) θεοῖς γὰρ ἦν οὕτω φίλον, τάχ' ἂν τι μηνίουσιν εἰς γένος πάλαι.

2. Πεινῆν, διψῆν λέγε, ἀλλὰ μὴ διὰ τοῦ α. Translate this, and give a list of the verbs similarly inflected in the Attic dialect.

3. Derive — θεσπέσιος — νήδυμος — οὐλόχυνται — διάκτορος — τηλύγετος — εὐρυόπα — ἀκέων.

4. Define *dissimilation*, and give examples of it from Latin and Greek.

5. Justify or emend the metre of the following—

(1) σπεύδωμεν, ἐγκονῶμεν· ἡγοῦ μοι, γέρον.

(2) εἰ δ' ἐγκρατεῖς φεύγουσιν, οὐδὲν δεῖ πονεῖν.

(3) τὸ μὴ μάταιον ἐκ μετώπων σωφρόνων
ἵτω πρόσωπον ὄμματος παρ' ἡσύχου.

6. Give the meaning of—οἱ ἐν τέλει—τέλη νεῶν—
ἔγκαρπα τέλη—εἰς ἄνδρας τελεῖν—ἀτέλεια—ἰσοτελής
—Ζεὺς τέλειος.

7. Explain — διαιτητής — σκυτάλη — κότταβος —
νεοδαμώδεις — ἐπωβελία — ναυτικοὶ τόκοι — Ζεὺς
Μόριος.

8. Write out with accents, breathings, and stops, and
if necessary correct, the following extract—*ην τε γαρ
αποφηνω πανυ αδικουντας αυτους ου δια τουτο και
αποκτειναι κελευσω ει μη ξυμφερον ην τε και εχοντες
τι ξυγγνωμης ειεν ει τη πολει μη αγαθον φαινοιτο.*

9. Explain and illustrate the usage of the participle
in the following extract—

*τὸ γὰρ ποθοῦν ἕκαστος ἐκμαθεῖν θέλων
οὐκ ἂν μεθεῖτο πρὶν καθ' ἡδονὴν κλύειν.*

10. Render into Greek—

(1) A duty of 5 per cent. was laid on all exports.

(2) I wish the landlord had known that the tenant
was cutting down wood, that he might have prevented
him.

(3) But for this legacy he must have been made a
bankrupt.

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The girl stands. The boys love the mother. The dog runs. The master teaches the boy. The girl sings. The queen praises the boy. *Nauta stat. Puer canit. Puer Juliam amat. Julia currit.*

II. Point out the Subject, Object, and Predicate in each of the following, writing the proper letters over each word—

The queen loves the boy. The boy fears the dog. The slave loves the girl. *Puella servum timet. Servus canem terret. Homo reginam amat.*

III. Translate into English—

1. *Servus stat.* 2. *Servus cānem tīmet.* 3. *Hōmo currit.* 4. *Cānis hōmīnem terret.* 5. *Puella cānem āmat.* 6. *Aqua currit.* 7. *Puer puellam dōcet.* 8. *Māgister servum dōcet.* 9. *Servus nautam vīdet.* 10. *Cānis puellam terret.* 11. *Hōmo servum vīdet.* 12. *Puella cānit.* 13. *Pāter matrem āmat.* 14. *Māter filium dōcet.* 15. *Nauta pugnat.*

IV. Translate into Latin—

1. The slave runs. 2. The queen sees the slave. 3. The girl sees the sailor. 4. The man stands. 5. The water runs. 6. The boy sings. 7. The girl sees the water. 8. Caesar rules the land.

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Populus Atheniensis Phocionem patriā pepulit. NEP.
The Athenian people drove Phocion from his country.

The **Ablative of Origin** is used with Verbs, chiefly Participles, implying descent or origin :

Tantalo prognatus, Pelope natus.
Descended from Tantalus, son of Pelops.

18.

1. The death of Hannibal freed the Romans from fear.
2. No one is free from blame.
3. We are in need of brave soldiers.
4. They stripped the town of defenders.
5. The Helvetii did not abstain from wrong.
6. Caesar calls the soldiers away from the battle.
7. The praetors kept the crowd from the forum.
8. Tarquin, the last king of the Romans, was expelled from the city.
9. The murderers abandoned their attempt.
10. Hippocrates was descended from a Syracusan family.
11. Caesar cut off the enemy from their supplies.
12. He was descended from Hercules.
13. I will relieve you of this load.
14. Love of virtue ought to restrain us from wrong.
15. We hear that he is descended from an ancient family.

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4. Caius swore that he would never do anything that was unworthy of a Roman citizen.
5. The river was so rapid that the army could not cross without great danger.
6. The boy asked me whether the old man had lived all his life at Gades.
7. He advised us to be mindful of the shortness of life.
8. He has been made heir to the whole estate.
9. I hope the poor citizens will be spared.
10. *Turn into Oratio Recta:* Suevos, posteaquam per exploratores pontem fieri comperissent, more suo concilio habito, nuntios in omnes partes dimisisse uti de oppidis demigrarent.

LXVIII.

1. The Senate was nearly all on the side of Hannibal.
2. The dictator swore that if no one followed, he would die alone for his country.
3. He ordered the centurion not to kill the prisoners.
4. Who is there that does not love the old generals of Rome?

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TITUS.

321. Titus amor ac deliciae generis humani appellatus est. admonentibus domesticis, quia plura polliceretur, quam praestare posset, non oportere, ait, quemquam a sermone principis tristem discedere. atque etiam recordatus quondam super coenam, quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, memorabilem illam meritoque laudatam vocem edidit : Amici, diem perdidit !

THE LIMITS OF PLAY.

322. Lusus pueris proderunt ; quia pueri post lusus plus virium et acriorem animum afferunt ad discendum. modus tamen sit remissionibus ; ne aut negatae odium studiorum faciant, aut nimiae otii consuetudinem afferant.

323.

AN OLD HALL.

Quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum
antiqua e cedro, Italusque paterque Sabinus
vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem,
Saturnusque senex Janique bifrontis imago
vestibulo adstabant, aliique ab origine reges,
martiaque ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi ;
multaque praeterea sacris in postibus arma,
captivi pendent currus curvaeque secures,
et cristae capitum et portarum ingentia claustra,
spiculaque clipeique ereptaque rostra carinis.

AN "ADMIRABLE CRICHTON."

324. Eleus Hippias, cum Olympiam venisset, gloriatus est, cuncta paene audiente Graecia, nihil esse ulla in arte rerum omnium, quod ipse nesciret ; nec solum has artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometriam, musicam, litterarum cognitionem et poëtarum, atque illa, quae de naturis rerum, quae de hominum moribus, quae de rebus publicis dicerentur : sed anulum, quem haberet, pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se sua manu confecisse.

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ēquīātus,	-ūs,	<i>cavalry.</i>
pēditātus,	-ūs,	<i>infantry.</i>
mānus,	-ūs,	<i>band.</i>
tripertito,		<i>in three divisions.</i>
quam maximus,	-i -ae -i,	<i>as great as possible.</i>
hābeo,	(2),	<i>hold (levy).</i>
convēnio,	-vēni -ventum,	<i>assemble.</i>
conscribo,	-psi -ptum,	<i>enrol.</i>
compāro,	(1),	<i>raise.</i>
cōgo,	coēgi, coactum,	<i>collect, compel.</i>

39. [xxxvi.] War (Service).

stipendium,	-ii,	<i>pay, service, tribute.</i>
missio,	-ōnis,	<i>discharge.</i>
militia,	-ae,	<i>warfare, military service.</i>
sacrāmentum,	-i,	<i>oath.</i>
tiro,	-ōnis,	<i>recruit.</i>
veterānus,	-i,	<i>veteran.</i>
immunitas,	-ātis,	<i>exemption.</i>
emeriti,	-ōrum,	<i>soldiers who have served their time.</i>
vexillarii,	-ōrum,	<i>reserve forces.</i>
in verba iūro,	(1),	<i>swear (according to a formulary).</i>
mēreor,	-ītus,	<i>serve, deserve.</i>
milīto,	(1),	<i>serve (as a soldier).</i>

40. [xxxvii.] War (Camp).

tābernāculum,	-i,	<i>tent.</i>
praetorium,	-ii,	<i>general's tent.</i>
porta decūmāna,	-ae -ae,	<i>main gate of camp.</i>
castra hiberna,	-ōrum,	<i>winter camp.</i>
castra aestiva,	-ōrum,	<i>summer camp.</i>
castra stativa,	-ōrum,	<i>stationary camp.</i>
āpertus,	-i -ae -i,	<i>open, unprotected.</i>

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3. Religion.

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Ἀθήνη,	-ης, <i>f.</i> ,	<i>Athens, tutelary goddess of Athens</i>
Δημήτηρ,	-τρός, <i>f.</i> ,	<i>Demeter, goddess of corn</i>
οἱ ἄνω (θεοί),		<i>gods above</i>
οἱ κάτω (θεοί)		<i>gods below</i>
δαίμων,	-ονος, <i>m., f.</i> ,	<i>god, goddess</i>
θεῖος,	-α, -ον,	<i>divine</i>
ιερός,	-ά, -όν,	<i>sacred</i>
ἱλεως,	-ων,	<i>gracious</i>
εὐμενής,	-ές,	<i>gracious</i>
σεμνός,	-ή, -όν,	<i>revered</i>
{ σέβομαι,		<i>worship, honour</i>
{ σέβω,		

4. Religion.

νεώς,	-ώ, <i>m.</i> ,	<i>temple</i>
θυσία,	-ας, <i>f.</i> ,	<i>sacrifice</i>
σφάγιον,	-ου, <i>n.</i> ,	<i>victim</i>
ιερεύς,	-έως, <i>m.</i> ,	<i>priest</i>
ἀρχιερεύς,	-έως, <i>m.</i> ,	<i>chief-priest</i>
θυμίαμα,	-ατος, <i>n.</i> ,	<i>incense</i>
τέρας,	-ατος, <i>n.</i> ,	<i>sign, omen</i>
οἶωνός,	-οῦ, <i>m.</i> ,	<i>omen</i>
ἐπιδέξιος,	-ον,	<i>auspicious</i>
σκαίος,	-ά, -όν,	<i>ill omened</i>
θύω,	-σω,	<i>sacrifice</i>
θύομαι,	-σομαι,	<i>take the auspices</i>

5. Religion.

εὐσεβεια,	-ας, <i>f.</i> ,	<i>piety</i>
ἀσεβεια,	-ας, <i>f.</i> ,	<i>impiety</i>
εὐχή,	-ῆς, <i>f.</i> ,	<i>prayer</i>
λιτή,	-ῆς, <i>f.</i> ,	<i>prayer</i>
ἀρά,	-ᾶς, <i>f.</i> ,	<i>prayer</i>
εὐσεβής,	-ές,	<i>pious</i>

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la maladie,	<i>illness.</i>
la guérison,	<i>cure.</i>
le remède,	<i>remedy.</i>
le médecin,	<i>doctor.</i>
le chirurgien,	<i>surgeon.</i>
la médecine,	<i>medicine.</i>
malade,	<i>ill.</i>
indisposé,	<i>unwell.</i>
en bonne santé,	<i>in good health.</i>
se trouver, }	<i>to be, feel (in health).</i>
se porter, }	
comment va la santé?	<i>how is your health?</i>

28. *Health.—La Santé. (ii.)*

la pharmacien,	<i>(dispensing) chemist.</i>
le dentiste,	<i>dentist.</i>
la pilule,	<i>pill.</i>
la tisane,	<i>tea(decoction of herbs, ptisan).</i>
le pouls,	<i>pulse.</i>
la meurtrissure,	<i>bruise.</i>
une engelure,	<i>chilblain.</i>
le malade,	<i>patient.</i>
un régime fortifiant,	<i>strengthening diet.</i>
tâter,	<i>to feel (the pulse).</i>
se blesser,	<i>to get wounded.</i>
se casser le bras,	<i>to break one's arm.</i>

29. *Health.—La Santé. (iii.)*

le rhume,	<i>bad cold.</i>
la toux,	<i>cough.</i>
la fièvre,	<i>fever.</i>
le quinquina,	<i>quinine.</i>
l'ordonnance, }	<i>prescription.</i>
la formule, }	
la saignée,	<i>bloodletting.</i>
la fièvre scarlatine,	<i>scarlet fever.</i>

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- 47 *βραχίονι*] “the arm” of God as a symbol of His power is frequently mentioned in the O. T. “A mighty arm,” “an outstretched arm,” etc. *δυνάσταις*] *princes* or *potentates*. Cf. the story of Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar in the O. T., and of Solon in profane history. The fine poem of Longfellow, “King Robert of Sicily,” is founded on this verse.

ἀντελάβετο] *took by the hand, i.e. helped.*

καθώς... ἡμῶν] these words form a parenthesis, *to remember mercy (as He spoke to our fathers) towards Abraham, etc.*

αἰῶνα] cf. note on 121.

- 48 *ἐγένετο*] *it came to pass, etc.*

There is a difficulty in this passage which we can only briefly allude to and explain. Quirinus was not governor of Syria till A.D. 6, ten years after the birth of our Lord. St. Luke has therefore been charged with a grave error in assigning the enrolment to Quirinus. The governor of Syria at this time was Sentius Saturninus. Several explanations have been offered, two of which are reasonable: (1) the enrolment was begun under Saturninus and completed under Quirinus; (2) Quirinus was governor twice: first, at the present date, B.C. 4; secondly, in A.D. 6.

ἀπογραφῆσθαι] passive, *should be enrolled, or middle, should enroll themselves.*

πᾶσαν τὴν οἰκουμένην] *all the habitable world, i.e. the Roman empire.* The Romans, with their proud imperialism, confined this description to their own possessions.

ἀπογραφή] a registration, generally for the purpose of taxation. Every Roman subject was liable to a capitation tax.

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LXXIII.

1. Compare—bon, mauvais, petit ; and give the adverbs derived from these words. Translate—my best book is here ; I am much better.

2. Distinguish—il me rit au nez, il rit de mon nez ; excellent, excellent ; différent, différent ; le cours, la cour ; le tour, la tour ; vers, vert, le ver ; faire grâce, faire une grâce ; un écrivain malheureux, un malheureux écrivain.

3. What is the place of the adverb in a French sentence ? Translate—I have slept well.

4. Give the masculine of—actrice, hôtesse, institutrice, bergère, jumelle, vache, de laquelle, joyeuse, grasses, sotté, citoyenne ; and the plural of—joujou, nez, chacal, sous-officier.

5. What tenses are formed from the present participle ? Give examples, and any exceptions you know.

6. Translate—

1. I have passed you the salt.

2. Have you left the door open ?

3. I have given your father the book I promised him.

4. Who is there ? It is he.

5. I will give it him if you like.

7. Write the infinitive of—mis, sert, envoient, dû, fait, vu, ouvert.

8. Derive—agneau, aigu, ajouter, âme, arriver.

9. Why should the first person plural of *gémir* end in *-issons*, and that of *sentir* in *-ons* ? What was the old form of *il aime* ?

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2. What is the difference in meaning between the singular and plural of—*comitium*, *littera*, *ludus*, *tabula*?

3. Translate—what does it matter to me? accused of embezzlement; a house of marble; the day after the battle; after the rising of the sun; do not lie; more than three months; to Naples; lighter than gold; at least; at length.

4. Explain the forms—*quī*, *sultis*, *viden*, *fervit*.

5. Translate and comment on—(1) *Opus est properato.* (2) *Parcite procedere.* (3) *Non recusavit quominus poenam subiret.* (4) *Nullum intermisi diem quin scriberem.*

6. Turn into *oratio recta*—(1) *Dixit eum si hoc diceret, errare.* (2) *Dixit eum si hoc diceret, erraturum esse.* (3) *Dixit eum si hoc dixisset, erraturum fuisse.*

7. Explain the figures in—(1) *Pateris libamus et auro.* (2) *Insaniens sapientia.* (3) *Superbos Tarquini fascēs.* (4) *Scuta latentia condunt.* (5) *Dulce loquens Lalage.*

8. Give the constructions with—*polliceor*, *impero*, *refert*, *vereor*, *quum*, *nē*. Distinguish between the transitive and intransitive uses of—*fugio*, *consulo*, *convenio*.

9. What do you mean by—cardinal numbers, consecutive clause, co-ordinate sentence, diaeresis, enclitics, labials?

10. What English words are derived from—*templum*, *metior*, *sidus*, *dexter*, *ambio*? What were the original names of the months *Iulius* and *Augustus*?

11. Give an example of *coepti* in passive construction.

12. Translate—I know no one to trust. Do not prevent me from going. Do you know how many years Caesar lived? Who has seen the Pyramids without wondering at them? We are permitted to do this.

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5. Translate and comment on—(1) ἀκούσας δὲ αὐτῶν τρυζόντων...τῶν οἰκῶν ὑμῶν ἐπιπριαμένων. (2) οὐκ ἀνέξομαι ζῶσα. (3) οὐ σοι μὴ μεθέψομαί ποτε. (4) ἦδαι ἄξιός ἂν ᾧ θάνατον. (5) γραφὴν ἐδίωκε. (6) ἀμείβειν χρύσεια χαλκείων. (7) πυραμῖς μείζων πατρός. (8) ὁ μάρτις τοὺς λόγους ψευδεῖς λέγει.

6. What notion generally precedes the use of πρίν?

Give rules for the construction of final sentences in Greek, with examples.

7. Give the Greek of—mast; sail; anchor; stern; the school of Plato; some people; with impunity; as far as was in their power; may you be happy; skilful in speaking; it being lawful; more honest than rich; fairer than any before; too heavy for a boy; we must obey him; he did it unseen; don't talk.

8. Is there any connection or similarity between the case-endings of Latin and Greek?

9. Translate—

1. He sent for his wife and her son.

2. Do not go away till I come.

3. Surely you do not say so?

LXVIII.

1. Give the Genitive and Gender of—γάλα—ἐλπὶς—ἄνθος—πίναξ—κράτος—σάργξ—φέγγος—χρῶς—γενειάς—χελιδών.

2. Give the chief tenses of—αἶρω—ἐπιτίθημι—ἐλαύνω—σβέννυμι—ἐμπίπτω—δάκνω.

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LXIV.

1. Translate

These two men, one of whom was a tailor and the other a blacksmith.

His brothers, all of whom had come.

The house standing on the summit of the hill.

2. Explain briefly the origin of the formation of strong imperfects by vowel change, and of weak imperfects by the suffix *-te*.

Is there in the present German language a trace of reduplication?

3. Translate

Der Wind hat sich gelegt.

Ich habe mich hier völlig eingelebt.

Wollen Sie sich der Sache annehmen?

Mache dich aus dem Staube.

4. What is the usual way of rendering an English accusative with the infinitive? Turn into German

Heat causes bodies to expand.

5. Give the German for

The Atlantic; the Pacific; the Arctic and Antarctic Ocean; the South Sea; the North Sea; the Baltic; the Channel; the Mediterranean; the Adriatic; the Archipelago; the Black Sea; the Caspian Lake; the Red Sea.

6. What is the correct rendering of

The difference between man (*Mensch*) and beast;

For sovereign (*Fürst*) and subject;

Prince Alexander's deposition?

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7. By whom and on what occasion were the following words spoken—

(1) This to the gentle Critias.

(2) Then I die happy.

(3) We shall this day light such a candle as I trust shall never be put out.

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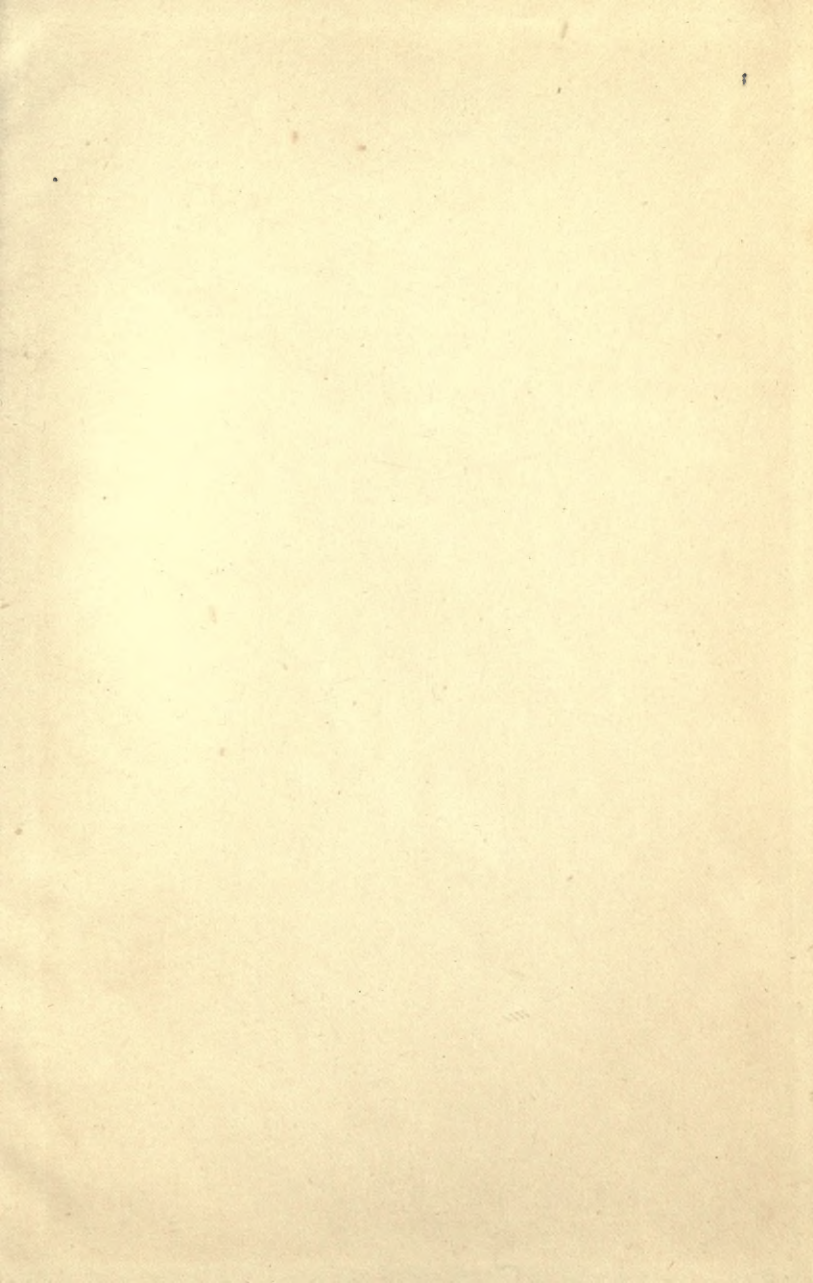
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